

INSIDE: The Soviet defectors' dilemma

Maclean's

NOVEMBER 18, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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THE ETHICS OF AIDS

A portrait of Allan Pletcher, a man with glasses, wearing a yellow shirt and a patterned vest. He is resting his chin on his hand, looking thoughtfully at the camera.

**‘Please
do not
ostracize
us’**

**—Vancouver AIDS
victim Allan Pletcher**





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Maclean's

NOVEMBER 16, 1990 VOL. 36 NO. 46

COVER

The ethics of AIDS

As the disease of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome continues to spread, it is accelerating a complex and far-reaching ethical crisis. The disease has forced government officials and ordinary citizens to contemplate such painful measures as the public identification—and possible isolation—of AIDS victims and carriers.

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COVER PHOTO BY PAUL LEE



Striving for new momentum

After weeks of political turmoil, some Conservatives say that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney should reconvene Parliament and take time to regroup.

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Paris by night

A massive exhibition of the work of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, currently on display in New York City, provides a brilliant mirror of Parisian night life.

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A presumptuous scandal

As U.S. and Soviet leaders prepared to meet in Geneva, the mystery of co-again off-again KGB defector Vasily Yermolenko cast a shadow over the historic summit.

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Tina and the Junos

Rock superstar Tina Turner ignited the soulfires at the Canadian music industry's Juno Awards, including Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his wife, Milla.

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A peace challenge

How dare Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev present a "hostfully articulated peace offensive" ("Reaching a Soviet challenge on arms," *World*, Oct. 16)? People might think that the United States and its allies take him up on the challenge, and then what would happen to the arms manufacturers and the Star Wars megaproject experts? And what would we do with all the money suddenly available? Would we see a fall in the death rate from starvation, a rise in literacy, a fall in the diseases of the poor? And could it be that children would then get on with their lives without the ever-present threat of nuclear annihilation?

—SOL LEVIN, RICHMOND, BRITAIN

Acting on authority

To describe one of Canada's strongest national characteristics as "deference to authority" ("Life during the crisis," *The October Crisis*, Oct. 15) is to miss the point. The majority of Canadians believe that in our system we do control the government and that our elected representatives are acting as we want them to act against those who would destroy our way of life. Our national characteristic is not deference to authority but willingness to use it.

—DOW WILSON, NIPESAN, ONT.

Rustling by the book

With regard to Peter C. Newman's reference to our book *The Money Rustlers*, *Self-Made Millions* of the *New West*, in his Oct. 21 *Business Watch* column what he states as virtually his own extremely detailed profiles of western Canadian entrepreneurs (we focus on 18



Gorbachev: missing the nuclear threat?

people in 100,000 words). The book is written in prose so readable that discerning editors have published four excerpts in *Saturday Night*, *Canadian Business* and *The Financial Times*; demand from readers has been so great that *The Money Rustlers* went into a second printing only three weeks after publication. Our book points out slight inaccuracies in *The Acquisitor*, his catalogue of business people. We interviewed and wrote accurate profiles of each relative multi-millionaire as Dr. Charles Allard and the *Globe* columnist failed to see him, Newman was forced to print brief, false, and sometimes garbled stories about these fascinating money rustlers.

—PAUL GORDON, DAVID GILLES, VANCOUVER

Choice and censorship

Paul Freston misses the point regarding censorship ("The devilish seed of rock 'n' roll," *An American View*, Oct. 21). Rustling access to offensive material does little to alleviate the problem. Any belief that views through discussion of the reasons for rejecting such ideas. Life is full of choices between good and bad, constructive and destructive, more can be achieved through informed discussion than through censorship. Young people will always strive to shock society, we must expect and deal with these shocks, not censor and ignore them.

—THOM THOMAS, WINNIPEG

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letterbox Editor, Maclean's magazine, 400 Main Street West, 170 Des St., 2nd floor, 100 MHW 1A7.

PAPASSES

1988 Mormon church president and prophet Spencer Kimball, 96, at his Salt Lake City apartment. Kimball, the 10th "prophet, seer and revelator" of the 5.5-million-member Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and a high-ranking spiritual leader and administrator until he was elected president in 1973, issued a decree in 1978 which was viewed the greatest change in Mormon policy since polygamy was renounced in 1890: it struck down the church's 148-year-old policy of excluding blacks from full participation in the church.

1988 Boston manager Cam D'Amato, 77, who guided his most famous client, heavyweight Floyd Patterson, to a world championship and was credited with stimulating the influence of organized crime on the sport of professional boxing at New York City hospital.

1988 World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, 34, after a 10-year reign, by Garry Kasparov, 22, the youngest-ever title-holder, in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall. Karpov retired after Kasparov's 12th move in the 24th game of the marathon series, losing 12 to 11.

1988 Appointed To the post of special adviser to the Privy Council, Edmund Butler, 68, currently the secretary to the Governor General, by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Butler has held his position at 300 Main St. since 1959, serving under five governors general.

1988 British actress Joan Collins, 58, star of the ABC TV series *Dynasty* and *Dynasty* businessman Peter Helm, 36, in Las Vegas. It was the fourth marriage for Collins, previously said to film producer Ron Kass and British actors Mark Bell and Anthony Newley.

1988 Restaurateur Teresa Bellissimo, 64, who in 1964 invented the now widely popular "Buffalo-style" chicken wings—deep-fried, doused with hot sauce and served with celery sticks and blue-cheese dressing, in Buffalo.

1988 Elected New York mayor Ed Koch, 60, whose effervescent personality and balanced budgets have gained him widespread support among his constituents, for a third term. Koch, a Democrat, said that he wanted to be mayor of New York "forever."

1988 Premier Alberta Conservative premier Peter Lougheed, 57, as an emergency adviser to the Newfoundland government by Conservative Premier Brian Peckford. Lougheed, succeeded as premier by Donald Getty, will earn \$60,000 a year.

CLOSE-UP: HANS KUNG

Rome's blunt renegade

To many conservative Roman Catholics the acronym appeared threatening. For many liberals, on the other hand, it seemed encouraging. On Oct. 8 and 9, newspapers in Toronto, London, Madrid, Zurich, Hamburg and Rome carried the blunt polemic of Dr. Hans Kung. Pope John Paul II's most admired and persistent Catholic critic. The two-part article was a 4,000-word onslaught on what Kung says is the reactionary and repressive policies of the pontiff and his church bureaucracy, the Curia. "The old dogma is dead, long live the new one," wrote Kung. "Personal faith" about a truth of the faith is possible with communion. No one is barred at the stake any more, but careers and payoffs are destroyed as required.

Kung, 61, a professor of theology at Tübingen University of the University of Tübingen, is one of the world's most celebrated Christian theologians. But even to many of his supporters his latest attack seemed excessive. After all, Kung



Kung: anathema against the Pope

himself has not even been expelled from the priesthood, despite his own persistent doubts, freely expressed over the years, about such central Catholic beliefs as the Virgin birth and papal infallibility. Still, since 1979 the Vatican has forbidden him to call himself a "Catholic theologian" or to encourage candidates for the priesthood. His biographer, Karl-Josef Kuschel, says it was "the blow of his life."

The prohibition might have ended the careers of many Catholic theologians. But, said Urs Baumann, Kung's teaching assistant at the University of Tübingen, which has kept him on despite the censure, "he has, far from detracting from his following, has greatly increased his stature." Before the Vatican disciplined Kung, his lectures at Tübingen drew an average of 300 students, lately they have attracted as many as 1,000. As well, his widely acknowledged brilliance and his provocative books, *Infallible—An Inquiry* and *Does God Exist?* have also guaranteed his professional survival.

Despite his fame, Kung recently told *Modern's* that he was brought "to the brink of breakdown" by the Vatican's lengthy disciplinary procedures, which began in the early 1970s. But Kung "these are really authoritarian—even totalitarian—methods. They hurt you psychologically." Indeed, in

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an apparently coincidental action, the week after King's articles appeared in *The Globe* and *Mail*. Enroute Cardinal Carter, archbishop of Toronto, issued a lengthy pastoral letter. Carter said that if the "false and exaggerated" ideas of free dissent are allowed to proliferate, "the very unity of the church is in danger."

King's earnest stance is a sharp contrast to the 1980s reformist image of Pope John XXII. At that time it seemed that the Swiss-born, multilingual King—he speaks Greek, Latin, Hebrew, English, French, Spanish,

Dutch and Dutch as well as his native German—was destined to become one of the towering figures of the church establishment, rather than a rebel. In fact, at 34, he was appointed official theologian to the episcopal Second Vatican Council, which was convened in October 1965, by John XXII to "let some fresh air into the church." But, as King's opinion, subversive paper revived the progressive tide of Vatican II as well as issues on the women's role in the church and ecumenical dialogue with other faiths. Said the Swiss theologian bitterly: "John XXII was sent by

most as the living symbol of the new papacy. Now we have again the old papacy. The difference is only that he [John Paul] has a jet."

To Ignace King would seem to live in a troubled spiritual and intellectual atmosphere. His personal life is simple and ignores regular jogging, swimming and skiing and a spartan diet. King the 53-year-old cleric is, aside from work his passion is music, from Gregorian chanting to Stravinsky. He has also has a gift for down-to-earth communication. Saul Koseof, author of *Ross King: His Work & His Way*, published in 1980 by Doubleday. "His teaching style is lively, anecdotal and contemporary. He reaches people where no orthodox theologian could hope to approach."

That clergy adds to his power as a critic of Rome. Although he describes himself as "the Pope's legal opposition," King makes little attempt to be diplomatic in his criticism of the pontiff. "You must remember," he said, "that John Paul grew up first under the Nazis [in wartime Poland] and then the Communists. He does not understand democracy. Democracy for him means pornography, drugs, communism—all very real problems, of course, but only part of the picture. He is now busy proclaiming human rights but he does not see that we have no human rights in the Catholic church."

Still, the acerbic nature of King's attacks sets him apart from other dissident Catholic theologians. Holm's Edward Schillebeeckx, whose criticism have also caused him to be discredited by the Vatican, argues that King's fight with Rome is partly his own faith. Said Schillebeeckx: "Had he been more open to compromise and dialogue, it would not have happened." Canadian Catholic theologian Gregory Baum, who described King as "energetic, gifted, cheerful and warm," added, "Father King is very angry with what is wrong in the church, I am much more angry with what is wrong in the world." But for all King's anger, Baum said, "he is essentially a reformer, not a radical."

Many Catholic traditionalists disagree. Father Alphons de Vail, a teaching father in Toronto, for one, commented in an Oct. 10 letter to *The Globe* and *Mail*: "If I were him, I would get out [of the church]. Anything else seems dishonest."

But King says he will pursue his campaign. "You know," he said, "I would like to work quietly, to listen to music, to live without fuss. But if I gave up, people would say, 'It really is a lost cause.'"

—JOHN REBERMAN in Toronto with
PETER LEWIS in Toronto

FOLLOW-UP: HULL

The last call in Hull

*Mad merry-go-round of an
Scarlet Hull under Capital Hill
A land divo of debauchery
A city of unrepentant men and sin.*

That past, appearing in a 1934 edition of a Toronto weekly newspaper, reflects the raucous image of Hull, Que., directly across the Ottawa River from Canada's capital. It is an image that the border city has not shaken since prohibition days when nothing stronger than weak beer could be served in Ontario. In those days Ottawans travelled across the river to drink and gamble in the city known in its heyday as "Little Chicago." Now it has become a civil service town dominated by office towers. But when Ottawa's bars shut down at 1 a.m., thousands of revellers cross over to one of Hull's 125 licensed bars to take advantage of Quebec's more liberal licensing laws and continue partying until 2 a.m. That may soon change. In the 35, in an effort to control rowdiness and vandalism in the downtown area, Hull's city council passed a resolution forcing its



Hull nightlife: a more pressing reason

bars to close, like Ontario's, at 1 a.m.

Hull Mayor Michel Legère, who proposed the bylaw change—it requires provincial government approval—has a more pressing reason for wanting the earlier closing. Currently, Hull has one of the highest crime rates of any city in Quebec. According to police statistics, 30 per cent of the crimes occur along the Promenade du Parquet, a night strip between midnight and 5 a.m.—and most of the bar patrons are from Ottawa.

Until recently, the historic Hotel Chas Henri typified Hull's seamy reputation. It was a hotspot for "prostitutes, transvestites, homosexuals and madonnas," according to Jean-Guy Cyr, artistic director at the award-winning bar Club Zéro, next door. In 1981, following a rash of stabbings near the hotel, Louis Bernard, Chas Henri's 55-year-old night clerk, was gunned down by a quarrelsome drug user at his post at 3:28 a.m. on Sept. 17.

But even before city council passed its resolution, Hull's establishments had begun to reform their image. Drinking until 3 a.m. may still be the biggest attraction that the city of 60,000 offers to its Ottawa neighbors, but recently the city's nightclubs and discos have upgraded their facilities to attract a more sophisticated clientele. In 1985, on the death of its 80-year-old

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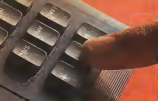
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owner, the redoubtable millionaire J. P. Maloney, Ches Hensel was bought by one of Maloney's former business associates, Denis Cohen. He and a partner have redesigned it. It reopened in May as a trendy nightclub complex with waitresses in baselines with pink camemberts and watching how ties. Not far from Ches Hensel is the Vogue, a disco whose manager, Pierre Belair, boasts that his clients have included both hockey star Wayne Gretzky and former prime minister Pierre Trudeau.

Still, nightclub and disco owners say that the late-night trade continues to be important, providing as much as 30 per cent of their income. Many say they fear that earlier closing could not only drive them into bankruptcy but ruin the city's attempt to revitalize its downtown core. Denis Lussier, co-owner of both Vogue and Helium, another popular disco on the strip, said that he would not have invested in renovations if he had known that council was going to pass the early closing resolution. "It makes no sense," he said. "We have invested millions in our clubs. The mayor is blowing the problem out of proportion."

But Legère says that he is confident the majority of city residents support the early closing. Indeed, he has even enlisted a planned plebiscite on the proposal. "Hundreds of people have come up to me saying they agree with the suggestion," says Legère. "Why spend up to \$150,000 on a referendum when we already know what people think?"

But the battle between club owners and council is not over. City council itself does not have final authority to regulate "last call"—drinking hours on a provincial responsibility. It has already asked Quebec City for permission to close its bars earlier, something that the PQ government may be unwilling to give. Since its election in 1976 the government has resisted what it considers to be Ontario's influence on Hald and a trend that the city is becoming more like a suburban satellite of Ottawa.

As well, bar owners, who have formed an association to lobby against changing the drinking hours, point out that their \$2-million annual revenues contribute hundreds of local jobs, as well as millions of dollars in provincial and municipal taxes. Indeed, Bob Goss, an Ottawa taxi driver, estimated that he could lose as much as \$800 a week—money he now earns ferrying people to and from Hald—if it was closed. Pierre Cholette, a Hald councillor who opposed the early closing "There would not be a Las Vegas if it closed down at 1 a.m."

—DON PETERSON in Hald



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Painting a town out of a corner

Chemainus, a logging hamlet on Vancouver Island's east coast with a population of 4,000, once confronted the fate of all non-industry towns. In the late 1970s the major business, a sawmill, was dying, and the spectre of the ghost town haunted the community. "Vacancy" signs hung in the windows of stores, and "For Sale" signs sprouted on lawns. And the eco-

nor of the fastest-growing municipality in North America. The single most important reason for Chemainus's renewed vigor is the 16 massive murals which depict the history of the area, painted on the walls of everything from the B.C. Telephone Building to the Chemainus Fire Hall. Together the murals constitute what proud Chemainusians now refer to as "the largest

new sidewalks, flower boxes, wood-carved signs and cedar siding on storefronts on the three-block main street. Then it hired retired cabinetmaker and former millworker Earl Schatz to co-ordinate the project.

But Schatz envisioned something grander than simply sprucing up the main thoroughfare. He and his wife, Betty, had toured Romanian monasteries 30 years before, where he had seen 400-year-old murals depicting the local history. He began promoting the idea that "that is what we need for Chemainus."

But the townspeople were uncertain, in part because of the average \$3,000 payment for each mural. Fighting hard to convince them of his vision, he recalls that some residents threatened to run him out of town if he insisted on "blowing" money in the midst of a recession. Others wanted the murals painted on plywood so they could later be taken down. Said Schatz: "Most of the millworkers had never been in an art gallery. They thought giving money to art was like throwing it in a hole."

Despite the small-town politicking, the development commission hired Victoria artist Frank Lewis to paint the first mural in April 1982. For a month, Lewis painted on the side of a coffee shop whose owner had relinquished the space. Entitled *Scenes Dourly of Work*, it is a colorful depiction of a log being pulled out of the forest by a steam-driven winch, known in the late 1800s as a steam donkey. Soon, four more murals went up on other walls in town. All were a success. Said Schatz: "People who once were skeptical of the idea recognized their ancestors and said things like, 'My father never wore boots like that.'"

The economy was still in a downturn the following summer, but Chemainus had become more interested in the project. So Schatz took a more ambitious step: he organized a festival of mural-painting that lasted throughout



Clark: from the spectre of becoming a ghost town to fame as Canada's largest outdoor art gallery

maritime prospects were bleak: the 56-year-old MacMillan Bloedel sawmill, which employed more than a third of the work force, was about to close. But Chemainus refused to die, instead, its residents turned it into a major tourist centre, attracting 175,000 visitors in the past three years. Now, new firms as far away as California and New Mexico cruise the streets. The town's local artists Dan Sawchuk now called "a little hole in the ground, full of deerlets" has become what Judith Blair, a visitor from nearby Nanaimo, calls "a town that gives us all hope."

No longer dependent on the sawmill, which finally closed in 1982, the people of Chemainus, a one-hour drive north of Victoria, have built such a successful tourist industry that 20 new businesses have opened since 1981. Boasted Mayor Graham Bruce: "I am now mag-

ister of the fastest-growing municipality in North America. The single most important reason for Chemainus's renewed vigor is the 16 massive murals which depict the history of the area, painted on the walls of everything from the B.C. Telephone Building to the Chemainus Fire Hall. Together the murals constitute what proud Chemainusians now refer to as "the largest

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Show Your Stripes!

Tia Maria
TONIGHT

July, 1983 Artists from across the province submitted sketches taken from historical photographs of the area to the development committee for approval. From the beginning, the committee developed strict guidelines—murals had to deal with the history of the town and be based on photographs—so that, according to Bracco, “people would not come in here believing for leather and start putting murals on any subject all over the place.”

The festival in 1983 was a town celebration. A street party, with mainline and square-dancing in front of

the one-storey credit union building, kicked off the event on July 2. Artists whose sketches had won committee approval covered scaffolds on walls and began painting while 28,000 tourists came to stare before the summer end of Road Sandy Clark, who along with her assistant, Lou Goward, painted a mural entitled *Arrival of the “Ain-deer” in Horne Shoe Shop*. “One of the real difficulties was negotiating while being approached by tourists.”

Tourists were just one of the many problems. Mainline mural-painting also proved challenging for artists

used to the comforts of indoor studios. The vast dimensions of blank walls and the difficulty of working in the absence of natural light forced Clark to repaint the blue sky of her mural twice before she finally decided that the color was right. Worse, it rained almost continuously throughout the month-long festival. As a gag, Sawatzky, who painted a mural of the inside of a prison store on the side of the B.C. Telephone building, wore a wet suit and life jacket while he worked.

Sawatzky remembers thinking that he would do the job, take the payment that the council offered and then “blast off after it was over.” Instead, he sold the house he owned outside Vancouver, moved with his wife to Chemainus and opened a successful art gallery, one of four that has opened in the town since 1982.

In the end, the Schola-Bress plan worked. Two years ago Chemainus won a prize in the Downtown Revitalization Awards Competition in New York City. More importantly, on weekends hundreds of visitors browse through the little shops of the newly renovated Victorian mall, a former abandoned warehouse at the Willow Tea Room, the former Masonic lodge, customers queue under the gingerbread facade to enjoy afternoon coffee and imported tea. “This town is unique,” said Neil Sacks of Farmington, New Mexico. “I have never seen anything like it.”

Lately, the paint brushes have been put aside in favor of another project, also launched by Bracco, that will involve Chemainus in Vancouver’s world exposition next year. “We wanted to do something for Expo 86,” said Bracco, “and since we could not afford a pavilion, we figured we would build a boat to bring visitors here to see the town we are so proud of.” This summer six locals spent a total of 8,000 hours building a 96-foot wooden brigantine-sailed, the Spirit of Chemainus—its name symbolizing the tenacity of what Bracco calls “The Little Town That Did.” Launched two months ago, the boat will travel back and forth from Vancouver’s Expo—a day’s sail away—to promote island tourism.

The spirits of Chemainus get another lift in December, 1984, with the reopening of the MacMillan Hotel now-closed, a more economical, modernized mill which now employs 100 people. At the same time, the tourist industry continues to flourish. The local development committee is beginning to talk about plans to build a marina and hotel-convention centre. Road Sandy Meeno, a local businessman, “Before, the people who lived here lived nowhere. Now they live in Chemainus.”

—RANE SPARNA in Chemainus



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FOLLOW-UP: SWITZERLAND

Women who cannot vote

Traditional newspapers and women papers frequently are favored by the men who gather in the smoke-filled Café Foster in Appenzell, a station near Switzerland's border with Germany. The men's chatter favors other traditionalism: Appenzell is Switzerland's last enclave, or political district, to deny women a full political voice. When Swiss women won the

assembled at the Landsgemeinde Platz, the main square of the town of Appenzell, on the last Sunday in April, wearing swords—proof of their eligibility to vote funds for such local issues as police, education and roads. Said local brewer Guido Saller, 46, "I have nothing against women—but the Landsgemeinde is traditionally for men."

To the many tourists who visit the dairy and resort town, it appears that Appenzell's women have not suffered because of their lack of a full political voice; many property owners and businesswomen do not appear to mind total enfranchisement. Anne-Marie Graf, 36, a local tourism official, said "Men treat us as absolutely equal. That is why we are not fighting for the vote."

As well, some argue that giving women the vote would make little difference to local politics. Declared Alfred Dehag, 43, editor in chief of the German branch of the Swiss Broadcasting Corp. in the capital city of Bern: "They may be more concerned about social things and not the military, but there is no fundamental difference."

As a result, there are few local suffragettes. But Gitta Puky, 62, who grew up in Appenzell, says much of the opposition is from "husbands afraid their neighbors would say 'Women wear the pants.'"

Puky added, "Women have longer waxes and more time to think about laws than men."

Still, Appenzell is unlikely to change. Said Dehag: "The German portions of our territory's politics cling more strongly to male priorities than the French and Italian areas." Added Graf: "We would have the vote within four years if not for journalists who keep coming to write about us."

—KEN HARRIS in Appenzell



Appenzell assembly: a holdout community with swords

right to vote federally in 1971—after their government had held out longer on the issue than any other democracy in the West—all but one of the 22 cantons would suit at the local level. Fifteen years later Appenzell, a German-speaking community of 68,200 people wallowed over lush green hillsides, remains the sole holdout. Last month the National Council rejected 304 to 72 a petition brought by a group of Appenzell women to force their conservative canton to change.

The reason is tradition: as members of the world's oldest continuous democracy, the Swiss prize their 206-year-old principle of cantonal independence. Since 1430 local men have

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Silkwood's unsolved tale

For critics of the nuclear industry's safety record, the name Karen Silkwood still arouses strong emotions. Eleven years ago the 28-year-old nuclear technician, already contaminated with radioactive plutonium, died mysteriously in an automobile crash near the Oklahoma nuclear plant where she worked. Then, a series of best-selling books, a popular Hollywood movie and a well-publicized lawsuit enshrined her as the nuclear power industry's best-known victim. Next week a coalition of U.S. nuclear safety advocacy groups will present the second annual Karen Silkwood Awards to crusaders for safety in the industry. Meanwhile, lawyers for Silkwood's family are preparing for yet another round in their complex court battle to win damages from Silkwood's employer, Kerr-McGee Nuclear Corp., which has already been held responsible for her exposure to the lethal plutonium. Said the family's Washington lawyer, Robert Hager: "Here we are, 10 years later, starting all over again."

The 1983 movie *Silkwood*, starring Meryl Streep, has made the story familiar to millions. The real Silkwood was an analyst at Kerr-McGee's Okla-



Streep as Silkwood's lethal

lahoma plutonium recycling plant near Crescent, Okla. She died on Nov. 13, 1984, when her Honda Civic veered off Highway 16, 50 km north of Oklahoma City, and tumbled into a concrete culvert. Minutes earlier she had left a posting of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW) International Union to keep an appointment with a New York Times reporter and an OCAW official. Ever since her death, union members have consistently maintained that she left the meeting clutching a manila folder which contained evidence of dangerous safety practices and procedural irregularities at Kerr-McGee, the largest producer of uranium and of plutonium fuel rods in the United States.

Oklahoma police swiftly determined that Silkwood had fallen asleep at the wheel of her car and they cited the presence of drugs—prescription Quaaludes—in her bloodstream. But a union investigator's report claimed that two dents in the Honda could indicate that it had been "struck from behind by an unknown vehicle." The report also said Silkwood's tire tracks showed that she had tried to control the car. As well, union spokesmen demanded to know what had happened to the manila folder, which was never found.

But the most intense scrutiny focused not on the crash, an accident,



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AIR CANADA

has never been fully explained, but an evidence that in the weeks before her death she had been exposed to plutonium, a deadly substance. Company records revealed that on three successive days in the week before she died, its regulation safety checks showed Silwood bearing traces of the lethal material. After the third check company safety officials visited her home and found it everywhere, including on food in her refrigerator. In November, 1978, Silwood's father filed a landmark \$11.5-million suit against Kerr-McGee for damages on behalf of the family. In it they alleged that Kerr-McGee had been negligent in not keeping close track of the plutonium, which is used in the manufacture of nuclear reactor fuel rods. In that, it bore responsibility both for her exposure at the plant and for allowing plutonium into the hands of whoever exposed her at her home. Dr. John Gofman, a vocal expert on the health effects of low-level radiation, wrote that if she had not died in the crash she would inevitably have died from cancer. But when the trial opened in March, 1979, company lawyers told the jury that Silwood had contaminated herself, and they suggested that she had done so deliberately—in an effort to discredit the company.

In reconstructing the activist's final

days, the family's lawyers predictably drew a more disturbing conclusion. One of their witnesses was James Noel, a former colleague of Silwood's. Noel told the jury that at the time of her death she was "conducting a secret investigation of the plant" and had evidence that the company had routinely violated safety regulations and falsified quality-control records.

Then, Noel said that the missing envelope might have contained evidence that 40 lb of plutonium, worth at least \$10 million on the international black market, had disappeared from the plant. U.S. government records subsequently confirmed that the plutonium was indeed missing. The Silwood's lawyers said that someone, probably company officials, knew that Silwood was about to go public with her information and that they had plotted plutonium in her apartment to frighten her.

For eight weeks a parade of witnesses corroborated the union's allegations of unsafe procedures at the nuclear plant. One outside expert, Dr. Karl



Silwood contaminated

Merga, a US government adviser who was instrumental in drafting the U.S. nuclear safety code, accused Kerr-McGee of "a callous, almost cruel, hardened disregard" for its employees' safety. For their part, company officials testified that the missing plutonium had simply disappeared in the facility's pipes.

Finally, on May 16 the jury found Kerr-McGee liable for Silwood's contamination and awarded her estate \$105 million in personal, property and punitive damages. It was the first award ever made to a nuclear victim, and it set a precedent by recognizing that states have authority to award punitive damages against the federally regulated industry.

But two years later the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the decision, not on the merits of the case but on the technical grounds that nuclear facilities are exempt from legal interference. Over the next 2½ years the case made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court. In January, 1983, that court upheld the Oklahoma state court's right to award punitive damages, but it sent the amount in question back to the Court of Appeals to be re-examined. The Court of Appeals has just ordered the case to be sent back to the original Oklahoma trial court for a new trial on the punitive damages issue. The family has yet to see a cent in damages and may face a long wait.

The family's lawyers are currently amassing new evidence in order to claim for damages of at least \$10 million or more. Hager, a partner in Washington's Christie Institute, a public-interest law firm, said there is evidence that "Kerr-McGee had targeted Silwood and had placed her under surveillance in the weeks before her death." He added that while the first trial focused narrowly on Silwood's plutonium contamination, this time evidence relating to the night of Silwood's death could be admissible.

But her fate may have its greatest impact on the lives of people who work in the nuclear industry. Whatever caused her death, and Sylvia Tagettini, an organizer with the Washington-based Nuclear Reform project, "dozens of other workers have been inspired to blow the whistle on dangerous practices." And, she added, "when they do, I can guarantee that they all have Karen Silwood's courage firmly in the back of their minds."

— ANN PINLAYSON in Toronto



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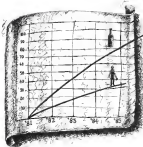
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FOLLOW-UP: ANDREW YOUNG

A mayor under siege

Andrew Young the same conjures up a record of achievement—and controversy. A confidant of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and one of the first black congressmen, he became, under President Jimmy Carter, the first black U.S. ambassador to the UN in 1977. But after playing an early role in that capacity negotiating an end to the Rhodesia civil war, he was forced to resign in 1979 after holding a controversial secret meeting with the Palestinian Liberation Organization in violation of Carter's Middle East policies. Only two years later Young was elected mayor of Atlanta, which once officials call "the city too busy to hate." Last month the debonair 50-year-old won a second term with a resounding 61.5 per cent of the vote.

But that triumph was tarnished by one of the lowest voter turnouts in Atlanta's history. As well, Young currently faces allegations of patronage, absenteeism and racial prejudice in his administration. Said Ira Jackson, a black city councillor: "I do not think the mayor is racist. But Andrew Young is more biased than he realizes." At the same time, although the city of 450,000 re-elected a mayor who is strongly pro-development, critics continue to oppose Young's priority projects—particularly the proposed Presidential Parkway, a four-lane road connecting the inner city with the Carter Library. Residents of both black and white communities have challenged the highway in court.

Meanwhile, Young's frequent absences from the city have disillusioned black and white constituents alike. According to his press office the mayor was away from Atlanta 28 per cent of the first 180 days of 1985 and has recently returned from the Soviet Union and the Far East on what sides

describe as a combination of personal and city business.

Also troubling to residents is his growing reputation for patronage. That has led to the most unexpected charge: racial prejudice. Young's strict cabinet is 90-per-cent black while Atlanta's population is only 58-per-cent black. On April 5 a federal district judge ordered the city to hire Deane Walters, a white, as director of one of the city's major tourism facilities after concluding that he had previously been rejected on racial grounds. As well, in July another federal court judge cited the city for contempt because it had arbitrarily discarded police promotional exams after non-white members of blacks passed the tests.



Young: "Racial Balance"

Clearly, people in the city too busy to hate are not too busy to question city hall. But for his part, Young says that he wants only to "achieve a consensus and direction for the city." He added, "My objective is racial balance." For Young that balancing act may be difficult to perfect.

—KENNETH FRANKLIN in Atlanta

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Reverend on the right

Reverend Kenneth Campbell arrived at the Toronto Press Club alone, dragging the footsteps of his current avocation, Dr Henry Morgentaler. The 60-year-old abortion activist had called a press conference on Oct. 2 to criticize the Ontario government for its decision the previous day to continue prosecuting him for performing abortions. As he talked, Campbell sat at the back of the room and took notes, looking intermittently. On one occasion he shouted "Murder!" And when Morgentaler demanded that his fundamentalist religious opponents "lay off your concern about embryos when millions of children around the world are starving," the evangelist minister guffawed loudly. Said Campbell later: "I find it amusing when he accuses the killing of unborn human beings with a compassionate concern for the hungry."

In the past decade Campbell, an evangelical Baptist minister and founder and director of the 16,000-member Renaissance International, a conservative religious lobby group, has

become Canada's equivalent of U.S. Moral Majority leader Rev. Jerry Falwell. Over the years he has waged a persistent campaign against Morgentaler, attacking politicians for refusing to close his clinic, and has successfully campaigned to have movie banned in schools because of their sexual content.

The blue-eyed, handsome Campbell has the unerring ability to turn his obsessions into high profile national issues

In 1978 he mounted Toronto prayer rallies with U.S. singer Artha Bryant against gay liberation. In his many fights the blue-eyed, handsome, six-foot, 170-lb Campbell has had the unerring ability to turn his obsessions into high-profile national issues. His fixations now seem more in keeping with the Whitey, Ont., high school

football star that he was in his high-school days with the preacher he has become. Still, the man whose Falwell calls "my friend for years" presents an enormously compelling image for the camera.

Last June, in an effort to provide an alternative to the Morgentaler abortion centre on Harbord Street in downtown Toronto, Campbell opened his own drop-in centre and counselling service, called The Way Inn, next door to the clinic. A large room with a fireplace and a soft-drink bar, he called it "a place of hope for expectant mothers in danger." Several weeks later he snuffed police and the media that he would be making citizens' arrests of clinic staff. The cameras tracked a perspiring Campbell, standing head down and alone through a nearby alley. Finding two women wearing pro-choice buttons, he tapped first one, then the other on the left shoulder, announced they were under arrest and called a nearby police officer to take them away.

The officer refused—but Campbell would not be stopped. In fact, he promised to make further citizens' arrests if no action were taken to shut the clinic. And last month he sent a letter to Ontario Premier David Peterson demanding "in the name of the God of Heaven" that he remove Ontario Attorney General Ian Scott from his post for "collusion with criminals" in failing to stop the abortions.

Not all Campbell's missions are so volatile. He spreads a message of Christian love through a television hour, broadcast live between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m., which he hosts on Thursdays on Channel 47. He regularly calls for a return to old-fashioned school discipline, stay-at-home mothers and traditional family life. He also vigorously opposes unilateral nuclear disarmament. His personal habits reflect his conservative beliefs. He does not read novels or does he drink, smoke, take coffee or tea or approve of teenage dances. He lives with his wife of 25 years, Norma, in a modest bungalow in Milliken, Ont., 30 km west of Toronto.

From the top of the Niagara escarpment, the minister's home features a stunning view of surrounding farmland. The home is technically owned by Generation College, a currently inactive educational institution of which Campbell is a board member. Campbell gave the house to the college to avoid paying education taxes because he argues that the public school system promotes anti-Christian values, but he claims that the property could probably be sold for \$150,000.

The minister's crusades are funded by the 20-year-old Rev. Campbell Evangelical Association, which now



Campbell, Canada's equivalent of U.S. Moral Majority leader Rev. Jerry Falwell

has an annual budget of \$200,000, mostly raised from donations. Campbell launched the association in 1980 when he was a travelling evangelist touring Canada, the United States and Great Britain. But in 1982 Campbell became the permanent pastor of Milliken's Emmanuel Baptist Church, a member of the fundamentalist Follow-

ship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada.

One of the main reasons Campbell has put down roots in his involvement with Renaissance International, a conservative education lobby which claims that it champions Judeo-Christian values. He founded the group in 1974 after he came home one winter day to

find Norma sitting in the living room weeping with distress over several passages in John Updike's book *Abner Doo*, which was on their daughter Anna's Grade 11 reading list. The Campbell's dinner turned to wrath when Anna and her younger sister, Jerry, told them that their school had also invited four members of McMaster University's Gay Liberation group to speak to senior students. The minister called a meeting of his neighbors, formed Renaissance and took all five of his children out of the public school system. All now attend private Christian evangelical schools.

Through Renaissance, Campbell claims to have national impact. His achievements include successfully convincing southern Ontario's Italian Board of Education to ban from its 17 high schools a short-story collection, *The Sharp-Makers*. The book, edited by Alberta Menzies and author Rudy Wiebe, offended Campbell because in one story, *The Sin of Jews*, Christ is portrayed as fallible. As well, Renaissance claims that it has convinced local school board officials from Richmond, B.C., in Halifax to form "book selection" committees so that library contents will meet parental approval. Currently, the Renaissance Pittsburgh chapter is working to ban Margaret Laurence's acclaimed novel *The Div-*

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others because it features explicit sexual scenes and Alan Berman, director of the Toronto-based Canadian Civil Liberties Association. "If Ken Campbell had his way the youngsters in our school systems would not read anything more interesting than the phone book."

But Campbell's flamboyant style and increasing notoriety have begun to provoke criticism even among those who share his views. Said one "pro-life" colleague who asked to remain anonymous: "The guy is a bit of a media hound." And former Toronto mayor John Sewell, who was named raised a Baptist, had a conversation with Campbell after Sewell supported a homosexual rights ordinance candidate in the 1980 municipal election. Both Sewell and the candidate lost the election. Said Sewell: "There is no question Campbell thinks he is an arm of God. I have always been taught that that is a heretical belief to have."

Recently, even some members of Campbell's own church have begun to reject his crusading tactics. Last spring 30 people left the church's 120-member congregation. One was Helen Pearce, a member for 22 years, whose husband, Thomas, was a deacon at Emmanuel Baptist. Said Pearce: "We lost confidence in him. He is more interested in issues. We wanted someone interested in people."

Several of the departing families cited another source of division. In September, Campbell opened a Christian school in Kenmore Baptist's basement, where some neighbors complained was in reinstitution of local zoning laws. Former church members said they feared that Campbell's alienation of municipal officials and local neighbors would deter potential recruits to the church. Currently, the town is awaiting a legal opinion on the school's status from the town council lawyers. Meanwhile, a former public school teacher, Alma Mackett, continues to teach the 32 youngsters, ranging from kindergarten to Grade 8, in the church basement.

Campbell says that he now wants to share these views with wider public. His plans include hosting a series of Christian television programs from The Way Inn, featuring variety and phone-in shows. Sitting in the study of his cliffside home one recent evening, he stared out the window at the darkening valley below. "Then he declared, 'There is a strategy that is in the spirit of Christ according to the character of Christ.' It inspired him to be both forgiving and militant, he said. 'I can both shake Henry's hand and say, 'I will see you in jail where you belong.'"

—LINDA CARRE, in Dallas, Tex.

AN AMERICAN VIEW

Requiem for America's sex idol

By Fred Bruning

Folk for beauty, we adored Marilyn Monroe in the way we've never seen. With resplendent hair and razzamatazz, with open mouth and dancing, dancing, Monroe conquered us, and, by association, we voted her Miss Everything—the moment, a Dream Girl for Life, the Statue of Liberty in a chiffon robe.

Her shining was exquisite. Monroe succeeded with like in the White House and the nation in repose. We were leading out to the suburbs then and, our barbed-wire bumper, predicting the dissident of futures for ourselves. Kids wanted to be engineers and airline stewardesses. Their parents wanted second autos and carpeted stairs and a nation first in war and peace.

In these glory days not a gambler was registered, coast to coast. What would the country have been? With speaking someone we told ourselves that America had reached consensus—that our neighbors shared our expectations and our standards, too. We had it made, and anyone who thought differently was regarded with suspicion.

As a result, divorce that had to do with racism, heritage, opportunity and political preference were barely acknowledged. Strife between the sexes? Not here. Husbands went to work, and the Mrs. baked him layer cakes. It was grand to be alive.

Monroe was not the cause of social revolution, of course, nor did she introduce American culture to the nation of sex as recreational activity. But on the screen she led us exuberantly away from engorged and bored—so at least, God knows, the trust. Laughing while upstairs hoisted her skirt in *The Seven Year Itch*, Monroe played her demure into orbit and signaled her intent to occupy our thoughts forever.

She was irresistible, yes. But when we hear that her acting skills were considerable and her intelligence daunting, neither seemed very important at the time. Her value was nothing useful, and she didn't seem to have range—nor had trouble imagining her as Lady Macbeth—but did my son care? Monroe was Monroe, and for many that was more than enough.

To what extent Monroe understood the significance of her own popularity, who can tell? She had a naive quality but was no dope either, according to associates. Certainly, she knew the definition of irony. During one of her

many lonely periods she is supposed to have told her psychiatrist that it meant nothing to be the most beautiful woman in the world if you couldn't find a date for Saturday night.

There were stretches, of course, when Monroe was booked solid as Saturday nights and during the rest of the week as well. Sometimes, the men were rich and powerful and handsome. Sometimes they were losers. Monroe sampled them all, but, at last, more made a difference. She dropped the men or they dropped her. Soon enough, her exploits became drama, and Hollywood found Monroe more palatable than provocative. She was cheap and distressed. She took drugs and alcohol. She couldn't sustain a relationship. A number of movie-ripgals had left her corpse. When she signed for a movie called *Something's Got to Give*, Monroe must have known it was her last chance. But, ill and weary, she said that it meant

She said that it meant nothing to be the most beautiful woman if you couldn't find a date for Saturday night

producible, she wanted the opportunity, and the studio gave her the hook—a crushing turn of events.

When, at 36, Monroe was found dead at her Hollywood home, few in Hollywood feared surprise. At the morgue a worker had an identification tag on her tag. Surely it was the only portion of Monroe's body that might not be immediately recognized—and the story might have ended. But questions about her death surfaced immediately. Monroe's final reel had a serious quality, yet all the Americans were curious. Where was over.

A pile of how-Marilyn-died books accumulated overnight, it seemed, and no doubt the stack will increase. Like several others, the latest volume, *Godless: The Secret Lives of Marilyn Monroe*, by Andrew Ross, centers upon the "white" that the actress was murdered or that outsiders tampered with the death scene to protect John and Robert Kennedy, whom Monroe allegedly took as lovers. Rumors of CIA and FBI death squads abound.

On the way to a new documentary that covered much the same

ground as Sammons, and last month Thomas Nagata, the former Los Angeles coroner who performed the autopsy in 1962, said that the Monroe case be reopened. "We can't keep closing the door," said Nagata. "There is an overwhelming public interest in the case, and the public has a right to know."

Justice may be served, but the process is likely to be messy, and if respectable people are diminished in the process, Monroe will not gain either. Rarely until for sainthood, Monroe now may be denied even the dignity granted by the grave.

The problem is exquisitely American: too much, too soon, too often. Stardom could not sustain Monroe. Evidently, it more often paralyzed her. Monroe's friend, Norman Rosten, the poet, says she always was a vulnerable art. Being the country had what when it grasped too close. In a magazine story, Rosten recalled how Monroe, who couldn't swim, once fed a lawn party at his summer home and dashed into Long Island Sound to avoid a group of admiring local youths.

With her fame still in peril, Monroe began floating about and avoiding water. Rosten said she might have drowned if a fellow hadn't come by with a boat. Even in her frightened state, the actress managed to wave at the kids as the launch roared away—a gesture that "said at once about her good nature as her incoherence."

Like other pals, Rosten remembers Monroe as warm and endearing, determined and courageous but also too sad and confused and doomed. Despite the glossiness of her story, though, many believe the actress was special, an American original who helped nudge us toward a decade of liberation.

"She offered to others, in her art, the promise of love, though she, herself, was delirious," says Rosten. "It is true that Monroe's troubles could not be resolved. Unlike by others, she perished alone—a lesson for all. Wealth, fame, the bowl of the crowd failed to preserve her. Her existence lacked a saving grace and it is not denied. In imagining Monroe, the secular gods, holding life as she did Rosten's love. But this time no boatsman arrived on cue to save her. This time Miss Everything disappeared forever without so much as a wave goodbye."

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



Mulroney greets Edmontonians: a taste of the 'real world' after weeks of awkward questions

CANADA

Searching for a new Tory agenda

The 800 students crowding the auditorium at Edmonton's Harry Ainlay Composite High School last week gave Prime Minister Brian Mulroney a standing ovation. "This was a warm and gracious reception," said Mulroney lightly, "reminds me of the one I got each day from the opposition in the House of Commons." But dipping out of Ottawa for a one-day visit to satisfy Conservative Edmonton did not allow the Prime Minister to escape entirely free, as a party insider put it, "the messy thing" that is discussed in the

Commons. The students peppered Mulroney with tough questions on Canada's attitude toward Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and nuclear policies. Even so, they were far friendlier than the opposition visit in Ottawa who last week pressed their attacks on a government that appeared to have lost its momentum.

The government has been criticised sharply through the autumn over issues ranging from rural tax and two ministerial resignations to bank failures and the travels of former environment minister Suzanne Blais-Gossard

chose new ministers to fill the gaps in his cabinet. After introducing a budget in the spring and unveiling a series of energy policies this fall, the government appeared to have run out of major initiatives. But the Conservative Party's new Benjamin "I think we are still thinking around it. It's always the same internally with the Tories, trying to make up their minds what it is they want to do."

The only major item on the government's agenda now is the proposed free trade negotiations with the United States. Mulroney announced last week

that Simon Borman, a former deputy finance minister under the Liberal government, would be Canada's chief negotiator in the proposed trade talks. But the government's trade plan ran into trouble after government documents that were published by *Maclean's* indicated that some Canadian cultural industries, such as publishing, may be on the negotiating table when trade talks begin with the United States next year. Although the government has said "cultural sovereignty" will not be compromised in the talks, opposition MPPs warned consumers that Canada's cultural identity might be jeopardized in the trade talks. For his part, Liberal Leader John Turner declared, "Now Canadian culture is on the block."

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark appeared to confirm in the Commons that cultural industries would indeed be part of the trade talks. But he argued that the removal of trade barriers would help some Canadian cultural industries by enabling them to expand into the United States (page 48).

Still, the government enjoyed success in one area last week. Financial figures for the month showed that for the first time since the Conservatives took office in September, 1984, the rate of growth in the federal budget deficit declined. In August the shortfall between Ottawa's income and spending was \$2.5 billion, down from \$3 billion a year ago. That will not necessarily make it possible for Finance Minister Michael Wilson to fulfil his undertaking to reduce the deficit in his \$10-billion budget for the fiscal year that ends next March to \$3.5 billion from \$2.5 billion in last year's \$10-billion budget. But it did indicate that government spending restraints, increased employment and higher taxes imposed in May have begun to take effect.

The government's actions in dismantling the former Liberal administration's National Energy Program and deregulating natural gas prices gave Mulroney almost bare status during his visit to Edmonton. The province's new Conservative premier, Donald Getty, had his first official encounter with Mulroney on Wednesday over breakfast and pronounced it "a wonderful meeting." Still, not all Edmontonians were as friendly toward the Prime Minister.

For the first and for a new government office building, about 40 unemployed construction workers demonstrated nearby. "Why don't you go back to Rose Green," shouted one, and another yelled out, "Nice tax from the Bahamas, Brian."

—PAUL GORDON in Ottawa with
MICHAEL BAKER in Edmonton

The new master of trade

For weeks politicians and other interested Canadians had speculated about the outcome of a key facing Prime Minister Brian Mulroney his choice of a chief Canadian negotiator in the trade talks with the United States that could begin next year. Then, last week Mulroney gave the assignment to Sir Simon Borman, who as a senior federal bureaucrat was a major force in Canadian trade policy through the 1980s and



position is the expectation that Congress will approve negotiations toward a free trade agreement between the two countries. His task as a major negotiator is to prepare the possible encounters with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter. Borman has to deal with 10 provinces, a Prime Minister who has a political stake in successful free trade negotiations, businessmen across the country and academic members of the commonsense and arts communities who say they are concerned that free trade could endanger the survival of Canadian culture.

Still, Borman sought to allay other concerns. In an interview with *Maclean's* he said that "Canadian social policy—the safety net, our health system, our welfare system—will never be a subject for international negotiations." But he did not rule out the possibility that broadening and other cultural industries would be negotiated. Cultural sovereignty is not at risk, said Borman. But he added that it may not be necessary to "put a wall around yourself."

A graduate of Montreal's McGill University and the London School of Economics and Political Science, Borman joined the public service in 1946 in time to participate as a senior member of Canada's delegation in the international negotiations that led to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). One of his most notable roles was as chief Canadian negotiator in the talks leading up to the 1985 Canada-U.S. auto trade pact. After holding several senior civil service positions Borman left government in 1975 and joined James G. Grandy, another retired federal minister, in a private consulting company, Borman & Grandy Ltd.

Opposition MPs criticized the consulting firm in 1976 over a possible violation of government guidelines on business operations by former civil servants when the partners assisted the California-based Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in a successful campaign to win a \$1-billion

Defense contract. Last year Borman was the chief government negotiator in a successful land claims settlement with the Inuit of the western Arctic. As he took up his new job, the veteran negotiator observed that in trade talks with the Americans, "it's not just what you want, it's also what they want—and somehow or other things are going to have to be harmonized between the two sides if an agreement is to be reached."

Borman's job is to prepare Canada's

position is the expectation that Congress will approve negotiations toward a free trade agreement between the two countries. His task as a major negotiator is to prepare the possible encounters with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter. Borman has to deal with 10 provinces, a Prime Minister who has a political stake in successful free trade negotiations, businessmen across the country and academic members of the commonsense and arts communities who say they are concerned that free trade could endanger the survival of Canadian culture.

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Emerging clues to an air disaster

For more than four months police and civilian investigators on three continents have been struggling to determine the causes of two deadly accidents involving commercial airliners that left Canada on June 23 carrying passengers bound for India. One of the airliners, Air-India Flight 182, bound for Bombay from Toronto, plunged into the sea off the coast of Ireland, killing all 329 people aboard. The other, CP Air Flight 603, flew safely from Vancouver to Tokyo, where some passengers were in trans-

an ammunition belt loaded with large-calibre cartridges. Across the Georgia Strait on Vancouver Island, in Duncan, a hamlet town with a Sikh population of 1,000, police raided a fundamentalist temple and arrested Indrajit, Singh Broyat, who is an auto-marine electrician.

Both Parmar and Broyat were charged with illegal possession of explosives. In addition, Broyat was charged with possession of a restricted weapon—a .357 S&W revolver—and two counts of making an explosive with intent to endanger

British coast showed "clearly visible" burns and puncture marks which indicated an explosion aboard the Boeing 747.

Parmar is the 41-year-old leader of a fundamentalist Sikh sect called Babar Khalsa which advocates the creation of a separate Sikh state called Khalistan. A naturalized Canadian citizen since 1976, Parmar was arrested in West Germany in 1983 and released 15 months later when Indian authorities failed in their attempts to have him extradited. For his part, Broyat, who is a member of a Sikh temple in Duncan, was described



Policeman with confiscated gun and ammunition; Manmohan Singh after police raid barn marks and punctures



fer to an Air-India flight for Bombay. But a bomb hidden in luggage on board exploded in Tokyo's Narita airport and killed two Japanese baggage handlers. Last week a British Columbia police team assigned to investigate the fatal accidents moved into local Sikh communities and arrested two men on explosives charges.

A key in the case appeared to be a stereo tuner purchased in Duncan, B.C., which Tokyo police considered was used as a package for the baggage bomb aboard the CP Air jetliner in Vancouver, part of Canada's largest Sikh community, part of a combined force of active and local police officers arrested Sikh fundamentalist leader Bhinder Singh Parmar at his home in suburban Burnaby. They also searched the home of Manmohan Singh, spokesman for the militant International Sikh Youth Federation, and seized five rifles, a handgun and

life or property. The two men appeared in Duncan provincial court and were remanded in custody for one week.

Although the police revealed few details of their case, search warrants issued before the raids indicated that the key to the arrests was a Sigma stereo tuner purchased from the F.W. Woodworth's store in Duncan on June 9—just 18 days before the Air-India disaster. Some experts say that the same tuner may have been used to construct the bomb that exploded in Tokyo and was traced to Duncan. In the wake of the Air-India crash and the blast at Narita airport last summer, an anonymous telephone call to The New York Times claimed responsibility on behalf of Sikh extremist groups pressing for independence of the Punjab from India. Although the cause of the Air-India crash has not been determined, the Press Trust of India news agency reported last week that wreckage of the plane rained off the

by a fellow Sikh as a "mad type of fellow." One angry Vancouver Sikh, Manmohan Singh, said last week's raids on local Sikhs were "barbarism" and denounced them as "an insult to the Sikh religion."

In the meantime, police are still trying to determine the identities of two men whose Vancouver travel bookings last June could provide a link between the two India-bound airline flights. Police have established that a man calling himself L. Singh booked a flight on the CP Air flight from Vancouver to Tokyo, while an M. Singh booked a flight from Vancouver to Toronto, then on to Montreal and Bombay on the Air-India flight. Although both men checked their baggage through, passengers lists showed no record that either of them were aboard the ill-fated flights.

—MARKUS GEE with CHRISTOPH FREELAND in Vancouver



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Hafield confronting a leadership challenge from Conservative president

An unsettling rebellion

New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield swayed but betrayed no relief last week as 947 provincial Conservatives voted down a motion that would have led to a test of his leadership. Hatfield, whose political survival has increased since a marriage was discovered in his baggage 14 months ago, faced a challenge at the party's annual meeting from a band of dissenters known as the Tories who maintain that if he stays as the Tories will lose the next election. But when delegates voted in the Saint John Trade and Convention Centre on Sunday afternoon, they defeated the leadership challenge and confirmed—at least for now—the premier's grip on his party.

Still, the week produced mixed results for Canada's longest-serving premier. A Gallup poll commissioned by anti-Hatfield Tories raised doubts about the premier's ability to win a fifth consecutive election victory in the vote that is expected next fall. Based on a sample of only 393 voters, the poll found that only 36 per cent of those polled would support the party under Hatfield's leadership. Under any other leader they support increased to 38 per cent. Hatfield has attracted widespread criticism in the past year. His January acquittal on the warplane charge was followed by allegations that he invited four university students to a drug party in 1981. In September, Hatfield urged former federal finance minister John Fraser to allow the sale of tainted tuna packed in New Brunswick. As well,

his policies for widening services to the province's francophone minority have antagonized English-speaking voters.

The challenge to Hatfield's leadership took shape in September, when dissident party members—claiming support from 30 of the province's 56 ridings—argued under the name Leadership Initiative '85. Declared Eric Burrows, the party fund-raiser who launched the movement: "If Hatfield stays in, he'll lead the party into oblivion." In early October Hatfield partisans called on Norman Atkins and Hugh Segal—both alumni of Ontario's Tory "Big Kiss Machine"—to help launch an appeal for party unity. And Hatfield threw himself into five weeks of whirlwind visits to riding associations and Tory youth groups in an effort to strengthen his support. The campaign paid off at last weekend's annual meeting, where a majority of delegates rejected a leadership review. Declared Hatfield: "It has been almost 15 years. We have always started campaigns behind. But we have always come out ahead."

But even after Hatfield's victory many Tories still expressed strong doubts that Hatfield could win the next election. And many of them were worried about defections of key party workers under Hatfield's continued leadership. Declared Burrows: "A lot of essential people will walk out that door, and they won't be back."

—CHRIS WOOD in Saint John

The Liberal revival hunt

Environment Canada issued a gala warning for the Hatfield vote as members of the Liberal Party of Canada convened in Nova Scotia's capital last week for a three-day conference on party reform. The weather report watched political storm warnings raised by commentators before the Liberal meeting. Although the party leadership was not centred on the seven-page conference agenda, the attention of some Liberals and the news media focused on party leader John Turner and on Jean Chrétien, who lost to Turner in last year's party leadership race and is still widely viewed as a rival for Turner's job. As party president Iona Campagnolo told Montreal's "Steele" because president in 1982 I do believe we've spoken of nothing else."

Still, the 1,500 delegates concentrated in public sessions on party reform aimed at giving rank-and-file Liberals more say in party decisions. Most debate centred on full party reform for women at future conventions and the possibility of choosing leaders by a vote of the full party membership. Turner's supporters also received encouragement from a new Gallup poll which showed that support for the Liberals rose to 55 per cent last month from 29 per cent in September—the party's strongest showing since it lost power to the Conservatives in the 1984 election. They support declined in the month to 43 from 48 per cent of committed voters, while the New Democratic Party held steady with 22 points. At the same time, a report published by the *Journal de Montreal* said that Quebecers favoured Chrétien over Turner by 62 to 39 per cent. In Halifax, Chrétien's successful autobiography, *Stranger from the Mount*, was not as prominently displayed as was Chrétien himself. Still, soundings among the delegates indicated that the pro-Chrétien faction is relatively small.

By week's end, the gala warning for Hatfield was suddenly cancelled. And the warm reception that greeted Turner whenever he appeared removed, for the moment at least, the storm clouds over his leadership. It was sufficient reasoning for him to declare that the Hatfield gathering amounted to "general acceptance of the fact that I'll be leading the party into the next general election."

—BOB MACGREGOR in Halifax

The storm over election spending

John Reimer, Conservative member of Parliament from Kitchener, Ont., first learned that the RCMP was investigating his election expenses on May 5, when a newspaper reporter telephoned him 15:15 hrs with a number of pointed questions. The next day the story was in the newspaper and on local radio newscasts. "It hurts, yes, as question about it," recalled Reimer, who consistently claimed that he spent \$26,895 in last year's federal election—less than 90 per cent of the limit that had been established for his riding. That, after almost two months, the commission of Canada elections, Joseph Germain, notified Reimer on Sept. 26 that the investigation had "revealed no evidence of wrongdoing."

None of Reimer's fellow MPs, representing all three political parties, have not been so fortunate. Last week eight were still under investigation by the RCMP for possible over-spending during the campaign leading up to the September, 1984, federal election. One of them, former communications minister Marc Masse, resigned from the cabinet on Sept. 25 after he learned that police had raided his riding office in Thorold, Ont. And last month independent Toronto member Tony Roussin became the first up to be charged with election over-spending since the Canada Elections Act was revised in 1974 to limit the election expenses of political parties and individual candidates. But for Reimer and the others still under investigation, the slow progress of the inquiries, the drawing publicity and the heavy-handed use of the RCMP have raised serious doubts about the fairness of the Elections Act.

The investigations have led to strong criticism of Jean-Marie Hamel, Canada's chief electoral officer since 1966, and Germain, who as election commissioner determines who will be prosecuted. Masse, for one, says that he is deeply frustrated over delays in determining whether he will be charged as over-spending by the investigation. "I never had an opportunity to meet with the chief electoral officer and his staff

to answer questions or give an interpretation of what happened," Masse told Macdonald. If the investigation continues indefinitely, Masse said, he may resign his seat. Although a source close to Masse: "There appears to be a vendetta element creeping in. More than one year after the election a cabinet minister's situation is unresolved—that says something

"more expeditiously and, let's say, more quietly," without leveling the storm.

At the same time, Hamel flatly denied charges by several MPs under investigation that some of the current investigations had been handled unfairly. But some of the MPs say that the inquiries have indeed been handled callously or ineffectively. Liberal MP

Stella Copps—who is challenging a source that she spent \$20,000 more than the \$20,000 that is permitted in her Hamilton-East riding—said that she was initially advised by the election commissioner's office that the problem would be resolved if she submitted a revised expense claim that corrected errors in her original statement. But the revised statement, which put her \$4,000 under the limit, failed to end the investigation. "Something was moving along very smoothly until the information surrounding the Masse case surfaced," claimed Copps. "Then all of a sudden we kept facing what amounts to delays, delays, delays."

For candidates accused of irregularities in election spending, the limits are based on the number of eligible voters in the riding—the penalties could range from a small fine for a relatively innocent error to a maximum penalty of five years in prison, a \$3,000 fine and a prohibition on sitting in the Commons for as long as seven years.

But the delay in the inquiries under investigation, it is not just the price they could pay if they are guilty that worries them. Declared Reimer: "The current process only leads to conviction by innuendo—whether or not charges are ever laid."

—KEN MACGREGOR and JOHN MACDONALD in Ottawa



Rampant damaging publicity and heavy-handed use of the RCMP

Copps: "always, delays"





Boudreau at the University of Montreal: "Obviously we are in a very tough fight."

The PQ's narrowing gap

For 18 years the Parti Québécois logo—a blue-and-red Q—has been identified with the PQ's goal of political independence—and with the feared features of its founder, René Lévesque. But since the PQ dropped independence from its election platform in January and Lévesque stepped down as premier in October, some disillusioned Québécois say that the party they first joined has changed dramatically. As Lévesque's successor, Premier Pierre Marc Johnson leads the PQ into the election called for Dec. 2, even the party logo has been sharply reduced in size on party posters. While party advertising concentrates on Johnson, some candidates are identifying themselves merely as "the candidate for Johnson." Declared Pierre de Bellefleur, a former PQ backbencher who is running for the splinter Parti Indépendantiste: "Nothing in that fashion, thoughtless party now resembles the PQ joined in 1970."

Still, as the campaign gains momentum last week, the PQ appeared to be winning over some voters with its promise of economic conservatism and an electoral strategy that stands Johnson directly against the long popular Liberal opposition leader and former premier (1970-1978), Robert Bourassa. Two recent polls indicated that although the Liberals still led the PQ, the gap between the two parties had narrowed dramatically. Last May a survey by the Montreal-based firm of Sovereign Inc. put the Liberals ahead by 33 percentage points.

Since then, a poll conducted by the same organization between Oct. 23 and 28 gave the Liberals a statistically negligible lead of only three points—48 per cent of decided voters, compared to 46 per cent for the PQ. The same recent Sovereign survey, conducted between Oct. 28 and 31, gave the Liberals a lead of 48 per cent to 39 per cent.

The PQ's resurgence is largely a result of Johnson's political skills on the campaign trail. The party itself has hailed for the most part to attract major new candidates. And the 29-year-old Johnson has made few campaign pledges since the race began in October—although he did undertake last week to spend \$25 million on improved health and social services if his government is re-elected.

But Boudreau believes that Johnson's strategy of avoiding formal policy statements in favor of informal meetings with voters could backfire on him. Johnson, said the Liberal leader, "cannot go on knowing better forever—he has to eventually say something."

PQ strategists argue that Johnson's image is as important as the party platform. Johnson, who has tried to allay traditional concerns about the PQ among Montreal bus-

nessmen, won a warm reception after a speech at the Canadian Club in September, in which he outlined a four-year plan for strengthening the Quebec economy. As well, the fluently bilingual Johnson, who was raised in the largely anglophone Montreal district of Notre-Dame-de-Grace, is working to allay fears among members of the province's traditionally pro-Liberal anglophone and ethnic communities. Declared Johnson early last month: "I am not afraid of the English community, and they should not be afraid of me." Said Michael Goldblum, president of the English activist group Alliance Québec, in an interview with *Maclean's*: "Mr. Johnson is displaying much more warmth toward the English community than we have seen from the PQ in the past, although we still have to see if that translates into actions."

For his part, Boudreau is campaigning on economic issues—and on the strength of the candidates he has attracted. The Liberal leader, 52, has promised to cut income taxes for middle- and upper-income taxpayers and to reduce the impact of insurance and gasoline taxes introduced by the PQ. The list of new Liberal candidates includes former federal adviser and constitutional expert G.H. Winfield, Pierre MacDonell, a vice-president of the Bank of Montreal, and Paul Gobeil, the executive vice-president of the Quebec-based grocery group, Provigo Inc.

Party officials claim that their polls show they would win between 78 and 86 of the national assembly's 105 seats if the election were held now. Standing in the assembly at dissolution on Oct. 28, the PQ 64, Liberal 41, Independent 6, with two vacancies. But the Liberals are also anxiously aware that the PQ's shift to the political centre has helped to erode a potentially reliable election-day lead, the 1992 poll, conducted for the Montreal daily *La Presse* indicated that 45 per cent believe the PQ no longer stands for independence, while 54 per cent think the party is still sovereignist. Noted de Bellefleur: "What you have to decide is whether the PQ is offering everything to everyone—or nothing to anybody. But with nearly one-quarter of voters still undecided late last month, the outcome on election day remains unclear."

Johnson: few promises



—STANLEY WEINER
—GREGG DE LUCA

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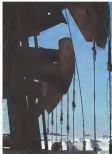
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In defence of a war hero

According to the account that is believed in Canadian military annals, the heroic action began in the pre-dawn hours of June 9, 1967. Piloting a Royal Flying Corps Seaquester II biplane, Capt. William Avery Bishop of Owen Sound, Ont., flew deep behind the German lines in occupied northern France and shot down three enemy planes in a solo raid against the Esternwald airfield, near Cambrai. The feat made Billy Bishop one of Canada's best-known war heroes and won him the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest military honour.

But some historians have raised questions about Bishop's exploit. In 1982 a National Film Board production, *The Kid With Canada's Flag*, questioned whether the raid ever took place and cast doubt on many of the 69 other First World War "kris" attributed to Bishop, who died in 1966. Although the \$400,000 film has not been widely shown in Canada, it outraged veterans' groups. Now a Senate sub-committee on veterans affairs is conducting an inquiry into the movie's accuracy—and raising an unusual challenge to the film board's independence.

The hearings by the five-member Senate subcommittee, which began last month, have created excitement within the SRA. Declared commissioner François Macreels, who will testify on Nov. 26: "This hearing challenges the principle of freedom of expression and endangers the century-long relationship which has been established between the Canadian government and its cultural institutions."

At the same time, the controversy has reignited a debate among war historians about the accuracy of Bishop's record. Declared D.W. Joseph Warras, the official historian for the printer's 69 Squadron: "There are no facts to prove that Bishop did what he did. All we have is his word." But Senator Harlan Nelson, 75, a Second World War pilot and the leader of the pro-Bishop lobby, declares that the film is "a job which destroys the validity of Bishop as our number 1 war hero."

In a 41-page report to the committee, political scientist Allan Kest of the Manitoba branch of the Royal Military College Club of Canada listed 36 historical and factual errors in the movie. Kest singled out a scene in the 79-minute film which cast doubt on Bishop's claim that his plane was damaged by enemy fire in the Esternwald raid and implied that he shot holes in the aircraft himself. In the film as actor playing Bishop's medallion says



Bishop: "If we have it, we have it."

there were only 17 bullet holes in the aircraft's tail, "all in a nice little group." In fact, claimed Kest, there were more than 100 holes in the plane.

Nelson, a personal friend of Bishop, said that he was infuriated when the film was broadcast on U.S. public television in November, 1983. He added, "Our national agencies should not be submitting to foreign audiences that our heroes are liars and cheats." The movie was also shown on Canadian pay TV. If Nelson succeeds, the committee—which is expected to conclude its hearings late this month—could recommend that the film be withdrawn from distribution.

In the meantime, Macreels told Nelson's he was troubled by the fact that the film is being called on to defend one of its lies before a parliamentary committee. "We do not want our film-makers trying to answer themselves out of fear that a political committee may someday want to ensure their works," added executive producer Adam Symonakis, who worked on *The Kid With Canada's Flag*. "The film was not intended to be a historical document. But we could not ignore the evidence that Bishop probably did not do what he claimed."

—BRICE WALLACE in Montreal

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CIA 'kule house' in Ukraine; KGB defector Yurchenko boarding plane for the Soviet Union; more than calculated!

WORLD

The presummit scandal

Starting night in Washington's trendy Georgetown district: thousands of people stroll along Wisconsin Avenue, watching each other, harlequin or leering in look-alikes. All the restaurants are crowded and booming, few more so than *Le Pied de Cochon*. It is so busy, in fact, that no waiter is likely to remember any particular patron and so noisy that no one sitting at an adjacent booth will overhear a discreet conversation. As such, it was an ideal place for a CIA agent to take Vitaly Yurchenko, whom, until last week, the U.S. spy agency regarded as one of the highest-ranking members of the Soviet KGB ever to defect to the United States. Then, on Saturday, Nov. 2, the CIA—and Western intelligence networks from Ottawa to Bonn—received a rude surprise. Halfway through the meal—one can recall what he ate—Yurchenko said to his dinner companion: "What would you do if I got up and walked out? Would you shoot me?" Ruffled the U.S. agent: "We don't treat defectors that way."

A moment later the 40-year-old Russian rose from the table. "I'll be back in 15 or 20 minutes," he said. "If I'm not, it's not your fault." With that, Yurchenko left the restaurant and briefly made his way toward a group of well-protected buildings a few blocks up Wisconsin Avenue. His destination: the Soviet Embassy compound. The spy whom CIA director William Casey had earlier called "a gold mine" of information had decided to go home, leaving in his wake an embarrassed American intelligence community and a series of unanswered—and perhaps unanswerable—questions: Yurchenko's return to Moscow—after he had accused the CIA of kidnapping and torture—was one of a long series of episodes that last week propa-

gandized U.S.-Soviet relations only days before the first superpower summit meeting in six years. In Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz emerged from 14 hours of talks with the Kremlin leadership noting skepticism that the Geneva meetings on Nov. 19 and 20 between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would produce significant results—a rare control or any other topic. "Very serious differences remain," Shultz said. "Basically, we have a lot of work to do."

At the same time, congressional hawks presented a subpoena ordering Soviet seaman Mikhail Medved to testify before the Senate Intelligence Committee in Washington this week. Medved, 25, a sailor aboard the Soviet

Yurchenko relieved



freighter *Marchal Kuvshinov* docked near New Orleans, jumped from his ship into the Mississippi River on Oct. 26 and swam ashore. U.S. immigration officials initially believed that Medved was seeking asylum. But after a day of interrogation the officials decided that the seaman wanted to return home. They may have been mistaken. They returned the shivering and struggling seaman back to the ship.

After strong protests from Ukrainian-American groups, the state department conducted a second interview at which Medved insisted that he wanted to return to the Soviet Union. But South Carolina Republican Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the agriculture committee, charged the administration with mishandling the case and

demanded that the state department should publicly request permission within 30 days of each other to strip away Americans as more than coincidental. Said Reagan himself: "You can't rule out the possibility that there might have been a deliberate ploy, a maneuver. Here you have three different individuals in three different parts of the world who defected and then recanted." The implied Soviet motive to embarrass the United States in the days before the summit. Moscow itself last week tried to prevent American criticism on human rights issues by allowing Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, to telephone their daughter, Tatiana Yurchenko, who lives in Boston. Mass. Bonner confirmed reports that she had been



Shultz and Gorbachev during press conference in Moscow: "We have a lot of work to do"

arranged for a subpoena to be issued Soviet authorities said they would not respond to the document, and on Saturday, after the White House and state department refused further interviews, the freighter left its berth at Reserve, La., to return home. Earlier, inside the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, another apparent Soviet defector, Alexander Sakharov, gave himself up to Soviet authorities. Sakharov, a 19-year-old Soviet army private, had slipped into the U.S. compound on Oct. 31, saying he was "unhappy with a soldier's life." Soviet and Afghan troops raged the embassy and cut off its electricity as U.S. officials questioned the young soldier. They were prepared to grant Sakharov asylum status, but after four days he decided to return to Soviet custody. That three Soviet citizens in U.S.

granted permission to seek medical treatment in the West. But it was the case of Yurchenko—including a tantalizing Canadian connection—that dominated public discussion last week. The central issue was the man who walked into the U.S. Embassy in flame last August requesting political asylum a proven defector who changed his mind? Or was he sent on a double-agent mission to convince the CIA that he was genuine—and then, by returning to the Soviet Union with hard tales of CIA torture, score a propaganda victory for the KGB and clear other possible KGB defectors? American intelligence experts offered arguments to support both possibilities.

Two former CIA directors suggested that Yurchenko had simply changed his mind. Said Richard Helms, CIA

chief from 1965 to 1973: "They would not send a spy who knew all their best secrets on a double-agent mission. There would be too big a risk of him saying something he shouldn't." Helms's successor at the CIA from 1973 to 1976, William Colby, concurred: "People defect and then decide to go back because they can't get the psychological strain or separation from their old life." Yurchenko apparently played the loosest game there with integrity. He demanded, and the CIA arranged, a telephone conversation with his 16-year-old son in Moscow. And on the grounds that he wanted to visit a former mistress—believed to be the wife of a Soviet diplomat in Ottawa—the CIA set up a trip to Canada last month. Intelligence officials said later that Yurchenko had tried to persuade the woman to join him in the West. Her refusal, they said, helped persuade him to defect.

But other experts said that Yurchenko must have been a double agent. "I would be stunned if there were any other explanation," said Senator Malcolm Wallop, a member of the Senate Intelligence panel. "Yurchenko has been in the KGB all his life. He knows what they do to traitors. Defectors get a bullet in the back of their skull. Yurchenko will get a medal." Moreover, during his extensive debriefing—conducted at a secluded CIA safe house near Fort Meade, Md., outside Washington—intelligence officials concluded that Yurchenko was not the CIA's fifth-ranking officer, as some press accounts had claimed. More likely, said one National Security Agency official, he was one of the 100 or so kept other agents in line. He was important, but not senior enough to be involved with KGB policy.

Whatever the truth, the CIA last week began an urgent review of everything Yurchenko had said. The agency was—and everything they might, inadvertently, have told him. "Yurchenko was probably telling his debriefers tall tales about intrigue in the Kremlin, Moscow's long-term plans, what Gorbachev thinks about America," said Mikhail Yurgenyev, a Soviet expert at Washington's Heritage Foundation. "Now, all those people at the state department and elsewhere will be busy

trying to cut from Soviet political papers anything based on what Yurchenko said. It's unpleasant and time-consuming," Reagan himself said, and the spy's revelations were "not anything new or sensational." Yurchenko's major disclosure that a former CIA employee, Edward Howard, had been a double agent working for Moscow. But the agency was given that information only after Howard had managed to flee—probably to the Soviet Union.

Other Washington intelligence analysts offered another possible theory—that Yurchenko's mistress in Ottawa was in fact his own cover officer. Instead of arranging a clandestine encounter with his alleged lover, the CIA had been trapped into setting up a meeting that allowed Moscow to give him new instructions. Said one Canadian intelligence source: "It's consistent and entirely plausible it could be the shape of the century."

There was even speculation that Yurchenko may have been specially chosen for his mission. He spoke Russian fluently and had worked at the Soviet Embassy in Washington for five years during the 1970s. Not only that, if he had no direct knowledge of Soviet espionage activities in the United States, there was little danger that Yurchenko would be able to tell the Americans very much. Indeed, Ottawa's Canadian Security and Intelligence Service, which sent the CIA lists of questions to be put to Yurchenko, began to doubt his authenticity after he failed to identify a single Soviet spy operative in Canada. Late last week, however, the CIA issued a three-page biography of Yurchenko describing him as a 36-year KGB veteran who ran espionage networks in Ottawa and Montreal from April until July of this year. The CIA alleged, Yurchenko directed intelligence Russians in both Canada and the United States.

But both Canadian and U.S. authorities repeatedly denied that Yurchenko's re-defection was connected to the death last week of Svetlana Bedkova, 47, in Toronto. Bedkova, the wife of a Soviet trade representative, committed suicide according to police accounts, jumping from the 15th floor balcony of her suburban apartment on Tuesday morning. That was just one day after an emotional Yurchenko appeared at a news conference at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, insisting that the CIA had kidnapped him in Rome, brought him to Washington and then tortured and drugged him to reveal secrets. Then, on Wednesday afternoon, Yurchenko boarded a Soviet Tupolev airplane for the flight home to Moscow. He carried no luggage.

—WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington



The besieged Palace of Justice in Caracas: three decades of political violence

LATIN AMERICA

A bloody test of wills

The appeal was direct and urgently personal. "If there is no ceasefire, we will all die," said Alfonso Reyes, the eminent president of Colombia's Supreme Court. The jurist made his plea by telephone to local Canal Radio, and it was broadcast to soldiers and police launched repeated assaults against Bogotá's Palace of Justice. Inside, 41 armed activists of the left-wing April 19 Movement (M-19) held Reyes, 11 other judges and about 40 court employees captive. The guerrillas, disguised in police uniforms, seized the building last week, held the occupants as hostages and reportedly demanded that Colombian president Belisario Betancour appear at the building to stand trial for "betraying" his own peace efforts. Government and military leaders rejected both the guerrilla demand and the chief judge's appeal. Then, a fierce battle broke out between the army and guerrillas, and when the fight ended after 47 hours at least 100 people lay dead in the five-story building. Among the victims: Reyes and all the guerrillas, including M-19's cofounder, Andrés Bernal, who committed suicide rather than flee capture.

The battle in the Palace of Justice opened when government troops razed an armed, personnel carrier through the building's two-story-high wooden doors. The troops attacked the first three floors with rockets, grenades and submachine-guns. The assault enabled the troops to free more

than 100 hostages, but the guerrillas were trapped with the remaining captives on the fourth floor. Betancour and his cabinet held a 15-hour emergency session at the presidential palace, just 200 m from the besieged court building, then broadcast a rare note to negotiate with the rebels.

M-19, which takes its name from the allegedly rigged elections of April 19, 1978, is one of four leftist guerrilla groups that last year signed a historic truce with the government to end the political violence which has claimed more than 20,000 lives over three decades. In exchange for the 1984 truce Betancour had promised a national dialogue on reforms in land ownership, health, education and economic policy. But M-19 claimed the government was stalling and returned to armed struggle last June.

In a televised speech last week Betancour vowed to continue peace talks with guerrilla groups and be accepted full responsibility for the siege. But he added, "We could not yield to this kind of lawless pressure, nor will we do so in the future." Betancour's 1984 accord with the guerrillas had been pressed by politicians as a model for other Latin American governments facing insurgency. Still, Colombian Attorney General Carlos Martínez Gómez criticized the government's approach. He declared, "It's as if we were trying to attain peace through a string of ineffectual countless series of through negotiations directed toward reforming the structures of the country."

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Alfonsín addressing rally: another step in consolidating

ARGENTINA/CHILE

A democratic victory

Since their wars of liberation from imperial Spain early in the last century, Latin Americans have been torn by conflicting traditions of democracy and dictatorship. Those historic tensions came into focus again last week in the neighboring nations of Argentina and Chile. Some 10 million Argentines delivered a vote of confidence in the two-year-old democratic government of President Raúl Alfonsín only nine days after he signed emergency laws after a spate of bombings and fears of a coup. Next door in Chile riot police fought citizens demonstrating in the latest of a series of protests against the 12-year-old military regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

In Argentina's first modern congressional polls in 30 years, Alfonsín's ruling Radical Party gained one seat in voting for half of the 254-seat House of Deputies, increasing its majority to 130 members. The rival Peronists lost eight seats and were left with 123. "The Argentine people have taken another step in consolidating democracy," Alfonsín declared. Alfonsín Peronist candidate Carlos Grosso: "The nightmare of bombs and the threat of a coup have receded overnight."

The news of bomb blasts, which led the government to proclaim a state of siege on Oct. 23, was blamed on right-wingers exploiting the military's unease over the trials of nine former military leaders. The nine men, among them three former presidents, were arrested after Argentina restored democratic government in December, 1980,

following nearly eight years of military rule. They are charged with the disappearances of more than 5,000 civilians. A verdict is expected next month. But Grosso, for one, said that continued violence "will no longer serve a purpose," now that the voters had shown support for democracy.

Still, Alfonsín faces other challenges. A freeze imposed on wages and prices has cut the annual inflation rate by half from over 1,500 percent in four months, but unemployment is climbing. Foreign creditors have provided \$4 billion in new loans to help Argentina pay interest on its \$48-billion external debt, but real wages are falling. Economists fear that recovery could jeopardize Argentina's recovery.

In Chile, four people died, dozens were injured and more than 900 were arrested in a general strike called by left-wing trade unions and political parties to protest Pinochet's rule. Guerrillas blew up railways and bombed power lines, blocking out Santiago and other parts of Chile. One day later, the president ordered a top-level shuffle, replacing his second-in-command, Gen. César Raúl Bourdieu. Bill, Pinochet, 60, has declared that the military will "honorably comply with its commitment to the country, no matter what the price"—an indication that the strong-willed general will not willingly resign before the promised date, 1990.

—ANDY BULSKI in Toronto with correspondents reports

NEW ZEALAND

Justice in 30 minutes

Auckland's 117-year-old courthouse had been refurbished for the occasion, and New Zealanders braced themselves for a lengthy drama: the trial of two French secret agents on charges of murder. The accused—Maj. Alain Mafart, 34, and Capt. Dominique Prieur, 32—were arrested shortly after two bombs sank the Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace environmental movement, in Auckland harbor last July 10, killing one crew member. Then, only 30 minutes after the trial started on Nov. 4—Mafart, gripping the rail with white-knuckled tension, Prieur calmly smiling at her career-soldier husband, Joel—the hearing ended. The two French army officers pleaded guilty to reduced charges of manslaughter amid speculation that a political deal had been struck between Wellington and Paris. After sentencing on Nov. 22—the maximum prison term is 14 years—the two prisoners may be sent back to France to serve the sentence.

In Wellington, Prime Minister David Lange emphatically denied charges of collusion. "This is a process of law, not some world bugging," said the prime minister. But in Paris, External Relations Minister Roland Dumas declared that negotiations had indeed taken place. "I respect the independence of New Zealand's legal system," said Dumas. "But its judiciary has come to a more correct appreciation of the facts of the case."

Both sides had pressing reasons for reaching an understanding. Despite repeated denials, the French government had been forced to accept responsibility for the sabotage of the Rainbow Warrior—to prevent it from leading a protest against French nuclear tests in the Pacific. The result: the resignation of the defense minister and the firming of the intelligence chief. A protracted trial would have added to the government's political embarrassment.

For New Zealand, the stakes are commercial—exports of meat and butter worth about \$770 million a year to the European Community, of which France is a member. With no evidence linking Mafart and Prieur to the actual bombing, Lange—analysts contended—may have decided to place long-term economic self-interest ahead of short-term legal satisfaction.

—JOHN MULLENDER in Auckland

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Sending a signal

The flowers were still hanging around the graves of Father Jerzy Popieluszko when many Poles had another martyr to mourn. On the first anniversary of the Warsaw priest's murder at the hands of Polish security police, 20,000 people gathered in the northern town of Gdansk last week for the funeral of Marcin Anusiewicz, a 19-year-old chemistry student who sustained fatal injuries while in police custody. For many Poles his death overshadowed the opening of the nation's newly elected parliament, the Sejm, and the announcement by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski that he was stepping down as prime minister to assume the office of president, Poland's head of state. The transition, many observers said, was designed to send a signal—both to Poland's Eastern Bloc allies and to the West—that the nation's days of upheaval were finally over. But with Poles angered by the death of Anusiewicz and new criminal charges laid against Solidarity labor leader Lech Walesa, Jaruzelski's claim that stability had been restored gained little credence.

Jaruzelski's hand-picked successor as prime minister is Zdzislaw Messner, his deputy premier and an economics professor who has been in charge of the weak Polish economy for the past two years. Messner, 56, will introduce a reshuffled cabinet for parliamentary approval this week. A member of the Poinburo since 1982, Messner is expected to follow closely his predecessor's policies of cautious economic and social reform. But in many ways his elevation is a cosmetic change only. The 62-year-old Jaruzelski retains his most powerful position as Communist Party first secretary and he remains head of the armed forces and the major advisory council that in fact rule Poland.

To strengthen its claims of national stability, the government last week announced plans to free most of the 368 political prisoners still held in deten-

tions. At the same time, public prosecutors in the port city of Gdansk accused Walesa of defying the state by running false election surveys. Figures in the Western press after last month's parliamentary vote—46 per cent of the electorate compared with the government's figure of 70 per cent. If accurate, Walesa could face up to two years in prison.



Jaruzelski cautions

seeking what he calls "normalization"—a working relationship among the church, the state and the people. But most observers maintain that even with the symbolic change at the top, Poland's new president inherits a nation as deeply disturbed as ever.

—SEE MASTERMAN in Tokyo

Marcos rolls the dice

The pressure on Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos had been increasing for months. A steady procession of high-level U.S. officials traveled to Manila with CIA projections of impending disaster for the Marcos regime. They told the 66-year-old president that unless he initiated drastic political and economic reforms, the Philippines would fall to Communist insurgents within three years. Then, last month Senator Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), one of President Ronald Reagan's most trusted friends in Washington, conveyed the president's own deepening concern. As a result, when Marcos told ABC TV on Oct. 3 that he intended to hold a presidential election on Jan. 17, U.S. officials expressed relief. "It's positive," Laxalt told Marcos. But he added, "We need to make sure this is a fair election."

The Marcos announcement brought immediate protests from Filipino opposition parties, which charged that the president intended to rig the election process in his favor. Marcos, they claimed, was violating a constitutional provision that requires the president



Monsieur to Marcos: corruption

to resign from office before running for re-election. In response, Marcos promised to submit his resignation, but it would only be effective after the election. Opposition leader Jovito Salonga, for one, described the plan as "a masterpiece of absurdity." The move is still subject to parliamentary approval, but with two-thirds control of the assembly, Marcos seemed likely to win the concession. Nevertheless, his actions have focused new attention on his controversial record in office. As the president himself conceded last week, emerging from the Malacanang, the presidential palace, for a brief campaign trip, "The issue is Marcos."

After ruling for 20 years, Marcos provides over a nation torn by left-wing guerrilla warfare, a weakening economy and widespread corruption. His enormous blind tributary powers, a strategic remnant of nine years of martial law, which ended in 1981. Critics also accuse him of amassing vast fortunes for his family and friends, some of whom have begun investing their assets abroad. Although informed sources say that Marcos is suffering from lupus erythematosus, a degenerative disease of the vital organs, he shows no interest in stepping down or even naming a successor.

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THE SURPRISING NEW SUBARU

have gained authority by showing power and engaging in political conspiracy. Once respected for their professionalism, the aerial forces have been demoralized by the trial of their chief of staff, Gen. Fabian Ver. The close associate of Marcos is standing trial in Manila, along with 25 other defendants, as charges of complicity in the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino in 1983. Despite American requests that Marcos distance himself from Ver, the president has pledged to reinstate him if he is acquitted when the trial ends next month. Whatever the verdict, many Filipinos now say that Aquino, a potential successor to Marcos, was assassinated on military orders.

The erosion of the army's reputation has encouraged thousands of Filipinos to form guerrilla units and small businesses to support the guerrillas. The Communist New People's Army (NPA), whose membership is estimated to be 16,000, has also benefited from alienation among the nation's impoverished rural population. Since 1979, NPA troops have spread throughout the Philippine archipelago and now control 55 of the nation's 75 provinces.

Many observers cite Aquino's murder as the source of an economic, as well as political, crisis of confidence. Since that time, investors have exported hundreds of millions of dollars, pri-



Protest in Manila: the issue is Marcos

ving further pressure on an economy already hurt by falling prices for its principal commodities—sugar and coconut. The nation's gross national product is expected to slide by at least five per cent this year. Marcos, opposition politicians accuse Marcos of unfairly distributing government funds to give friends and political supporters. One source inside the Malacañang acknowledged last week that Marcos will spend up to \$500 million for special projects during the campaign. Said the palace official: "An election will set the economy back for years."

Marcos's well-financed political machine provides a major challenge to the opposition parties. As one opposition member of the national assembly candidly explained: "It's not an election in the Philippines; you have to have guns, guns and gold. We have the guns, but we are low on ammunition and money." Even more serious, departing opposition factions have spent two years trying unsuccessfully to find a single candidate around whom to unite. The most likely choice is Aquino's widow, Corason, 52. Last week, opposition officials tried to convince the other most prominent candidate, Salvador (Doy) Laurel, 56, to serve as Corason's vice-presidential running mate. Although the veteran politician leads the largest block of opposition parties, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, many Filipinos distrust him; Laurel backed Marcos until 1980, finally breaking with the president over a local electoral dispute. Corason Aquino is a political novice, but supporters say she is unswayed by scandal and commands strong support among the nation's poor.

Indeed, Marcos may have little to lose by accepting Western demands for fair elections. But opposition leader Salangsang declared, "Life is not about to cut his own throat just to please Washington." Reagan administration spokesmen say they fear that if the guerrillas succeed in toppling Marcos, they will order the Pentagon to vacate the Clark Air Force and Subic Bay naval bases in the Philippines, the largest and most critical U.S. military installations outside the United States. A U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee report released last week said that rigged elections "could ignite an explosion of public resentment" and help rally support for the Communist insurgents. And candidate Laurel said that a fraudulent vote will so polarize the nation's politics that "the moderate opposition would become irrelevant." Added Laurel: "It would be the last election in the Philippines."

—JAMES MITCHELL with LIN NEEMANN in Manila and WILLIAM LUTHER in Washington

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LIBYA

Targetting Khadafy

When Libyan leader Col. Muammar Khadafy abruptly cancelled his planned visit to the United Nations last month, citing what his foreign minister called "American threats against Libya," most observers dismissed it as standard anti-US rhetoric. But the accusation gained credibility last week after news of a covert CIA operation to undermine the Libyan regime was leaked to the press. Earlier this fall, according to *Washington Post* President Ronald Reagan authorized a plan to "disrupt, pre-empt and frustrate Khadafy's subversive and terrorist plans." The operation was designed to lure Khadafy into some foreign adventure or terrorist action that would either give him opportunities in the Libyan military or chance to seize power — or provide misbehaving Egypt or Algeria with "a justification for re-opening military."

In Washington, a White House spokesman refused comment as to what he called the CIA's "alleged intelligence activities." But the President ordered an investigation into the leak, and the House Select Committee on Intelligence—which was advised of the covert plan—was expected to launch its own inquiry. Administration officials said the disclosure was unlikely to compromise the operation.

Khadafy himself broke a five-day silence on the story, telling a U.S. television audience that if the report were true, "then we have to subvert America from the inside, using all means available." It was, he insisted, an assassination plot. "I have no authority to be tagged. I am not a president or prime minister. I am only mean physical liquidation." Meanwhile, large-scale anti-American demonstrations were reported across the North African nation.

Since 1981, when Washington said that Khadafy had organized terrorist troops to assassinate Reagan administration officials, there have been no formal diplomatic ties between the two countries. Khadafy, U.S. sources say, is one of the chief sponsors of international terrorism, lending support to some 30 insurgent, radical or terrorist groups. In defense of the U.S. covert mission, Washington sources pointed to recent intelligence reports showing mounting evidence that Khadafy was planning an operation of his own—including an assassination attempt on Peter Sebastian, the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia.

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The trials of a banking giant

Next week Nova Scotia county court Judge M. Robert Anderson is expected to announce a decision in a controversial fraud case involving the Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS). If the bank is found guilty, it will become the first Canadian chartered bank ever convicted on criminal charges. During the past three weeks the bold and bearded Anderson has listened quietly to a windstorm of Halifax courtroom as two Crown prosecutors argued that the bank deliberately misled the Toronto-based Investment Dealers Association of Canada (IDA), which represents 65 of the country's 80 stockbrokers and securities firms, about its financial position at Atlantic Securities Ltd. (ASL), a small Halifax broker which collapsed in 1981. As the trial ended last week, a BNS lawyer insisted it was his contention that the Crown's evidence proved "no dishonesty at all" on the part of the bank, Canada's fourth-largest financial institution with assets of \$25 billion, 35,000 employees on six continents and 1,200 offices in 53 countries. But for the BNC-bank, the trial is only the latest in a string of public embarrassments.

In the past 2½ years the BNS has twice been embroiled in investigations of profits generated by Caribbean drug smuggling, including a controversial million-dollar loan that it extended to Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling. And last year the bank successfully defended itself against serious charges of fraud and conspiracy in Saskatchewan—the first criminal charges ever laid against a Canadian chartered bank.

Still, BNS spokesmen say they are not overly concerned by what they regard as a few isolated events in a far-flung empire. For one thing, none of the charges has yet resulted in proof of intentional wrongdoing by bank officials. "These incidents create a less-than-positive image for the bank," conceded Robert Pattillo, a BNS spokesman. "But operating an entity as big as we do, these things are bound to happen."

Last week's proceedings in Halifax arose from the collapse of Atlantic Securities in November, 1981, three years after the firm was purchased by a group of investors led by former Halifax lawyer Terrance Power, who became its secretary. Following ASL's failure, the IDA, which guarantees investments made through its member companies against loss due to malprac-



Power, a dubious gladiatrix as the first Canadian bank charges with fraud

tice or bankruptcy, paid \$274,000 to ASL clients who had lost money in the firm. Power was charged with 36 counts of fraud, theft and breach of trust in July. He was found guilty on 11 of the charges. Later, he was sentenced to four years in prison.

The IDA claimed in court that it decided to grant membership to Atlantic Securities partly on the basis of BNS assurance that ASL had \$100,000 on deposit with the bank. Crown prosecutor Adrian Ross pointed out that no branch manager Lloyd Rhyne sent a letter to the IDA on Feb. 9, 1979, stating that the \$100,000 was "available upon demand." Two weeks later the

bank signed a form which effectively gave the \$100,000 and allowed the bank to seize it at any time in April, 1981, seven months before ASL collapsed, the bank seized the money. Said Ross: "The bank had no intention at any time of parting company with this \$100,000." Rhyne's Feb. 9 letter to the IDA, he said, "was a total misrepresentation."

For his part, BNS lawyer Harold

Winthall blamed the IDA for failing to make its requirements clear to the bank. He told the court that bank officials did not understand the association's subordination agreement. Said lawyer Joseph Markowski, a Halifax writer who has worked for the bank: "It is a very complex document. One of my partners and I spent three days trying to figure out what it meant."

One day after the trial began, Solicitor General Pierre Boudreault told Parliament he had ordered a report on allegations that Canadian banks are involved in laundering illegal drug money in the Bahamas. Four Canadian banks—the Royal Bank of Canada,

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Bahamas Ltd and the BNC—account for 80 per cent of illegal banking in the Bahamas.

Boudreault's directive was sparked by newspaper reports of a year-long Bahamas royal commission investigation into drug dealing. In a report released last December the commission denounced claims made by the two to Prime Minister Pindling of \$10,000,000

proceeds, Draxton Gomes, bishop of Barbados, said that he found it "impossible to say that payments [to Pindling] were all non-drug related."

In an unrelated case in January, the bank lost a final appeal in U.S. Supreme Court against a \$2.3-million fine for refusing to release bank records from its branches in the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands to a Miami grand jury investigating drug and income tax



Crown prosecutors Ford (left) and BNS lawyer Winthall in hotel confrontation

between 1977 and 1988. At one point in 1982 Pindling, whose salary was \$7,300 a month, owed the bank money largely in interest and mortgage payments of about \$12,000. Two officials refused to discuss the loan. Said the BNS's Pattillo: "We were satisfied that the notes extended to him were secure."

The commission was also unable to identify the source of more than \$185,000 in payments made to Pindling and his wife, \$114,000 of which was deposited in the two bank officials' accounts. Bank officials told the commission they were unable to locate deposit slips or other records that might have indicated the source of \$67,000 of the money. Two of the three royal commission judges found no evidence that Pindling accepted drug payments. But the third

officer, the bank, which had fought the request since March, 1983, argued that the U.S. court was ordering it to violate laws in the Bahamas and Cayman Islands that ban disclosure of bank records. Said Pattillo: "We view ourselves entirely as victims caught between two countries."

In September, 1984, Judge Gene Maurice of the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench found the bank not guilty on seven counts of fraud and one of conspiracy to commit fraud arising from the 1978 bankruptcy of C.P. Kaufmann Ltd., a Regina-based chain of more than 30 furniture and department stores. In his decision Maurice said he found no "intent to defraud" on the part of bank officials and bank-appointed managers who took control of the

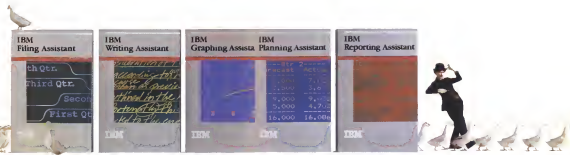
frailing firm in October, 1976. For three weeks the bank approved some Kaufmann checks and the bank's monthly stopping payment on others, particularly those for the store's suppliers. The prosecution alleged that the bank misled Kaufmann's suppliers by accepting inventory that it knew would never be paid for, and the bank kept the stores open long enough to sell most of the goods while sitting the sales receipts. As a result, BNS salvaged \$12 million in guaranteed loans to Kaufmann while dozens of creditors were left with \$8 million in unpaid bills when the bank forced the chain into bankruptcy. Within months of the court decision BNS settled privately with many of Kaufmann's unpaid creditors, some of whom had sued the bank in civil court.

BNS lawyers sought to keep both the Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia cases from court. Bank lawyers delayed the Halifax trial one year by unsuccessfully arguing before two levels of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court and before the Supreme Court of Canada to have the charges quashed. In Saskatchewan too lawyers delayed the laying of charges for more than three years by appealing to the director of public prosecutions, the deputy attorney general and finally to Ray Romanow, then the provincial attorney general. At one point they threatened to sue the Crown attorney who laid the charges.

Audley Breet, now a lawyer in private practice in Saskatoon, recalls that she and two policemen met two BNS lawyers in March, 1982, at the 15th-floor office of the Saskatchewan director of public prosecutions in Regina's new City Hall. After she told them of the demands to proceed with prosecution, one of the two lawyers, Gary Beneschak of Regina, rose from his seat and in a loud, angry tone threatened to sue the director of public prosecutions if she should the bank be acquitted. "I couldn't believe it," Breet told *Maclean's*. "I thought he was going to attack me. I wanted to charge him."

Regardless of the publicity resulting from the criminal trial in Saskatchewan, the Halifax trial and the Caribbean problems, the business community does not appear to be concerned about the effects of the cases on the bank's reputation. Said Roy Palmer, a Montreal-based bank analyst with Alfred Horwath & Co. of Toronto: "The only thing that affects their standing in the investment community is their profitability." So far this year, the bank is earning money at a slightly higher rate than last year, when net income totalled \$272 million—more than \$1 million for each business day.

—CHRIS WOOD in Halifax with MARG CLARK in Toronto



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A Tory call for more intervention

Deodad Bankers, the omnipotent force behind the new chairmanship of the all-party Commons finance committee, have traditionally been willing to ask tough questions and reach cooperative conclusions. And last week Bankers, as for Minnesota South, presented a controversial 200-page report containing 183 recommendations that proposed major changes to the structure of the Canadian financial institutions and even criticized proposals made by his own party. Among the key recommendations were the creation of a powerful new watchdog agency and the elimination of restrictions on foreign banks operating in Canada. Bankers' study was clearly influenced by the fact that the committee was two-thirds chaired by western banks and the continuing lack of confidence in the regulation of financial institutions. Disclosed the report: "The Canadian financial system is sound but shaken. The central question facing the government is not whether regulation is needed but, rather, what means should be used and how soon."

The finance committee's report—issued at a time when confidence in smaller financial institutions continued to weaken—also rebuked Barbara McDougall, the minister of state for finance, who has been defending the government's handling of the bank failures. As well, it described as impractical or ill-considered almost all the major proposals—such as the creation of a new class of banks and a conflict of interest office—contained in a green paper on financial institutions released by McDougall in April.

Citing serious doubts about the adequacy of the current supervisory system, the report recommended the creation of a powerful body to replace the National Financial Administration Agency. It would supervise all categories of financial institutions. The new agency would have the power to conduct "effective" control of troubled institutions without shareholder approval and even file and bring criminal charges against a company's executives or directors who are found to be "grossly negligent" in their handling of a company's affairs. The call for stronger regulators comes in part from weaknesses in regulation uncovered by the collapse of the regional investment bank of the collapsed Canadian Commercial and Northern Bank.

Some committee members also indicated that some of the report's proposals were designed to help the Consor-

valution negotiata free trade with the United States. Rules that restrict foreign firms from owning more than 10 per cent of a Canadian bank, trust company, investment dealer or credit union would be abolished. As well, foreign banks would be allowed to compete freely in the Canadian market.



place. Currently, the combined assets of the 60 foreign banks operating in Canada are limited to 16 per cent of total Canadian bank assets.

For their part, both the Liberal and NDP members of the finance committee issued dissenting reports which criticized some of the recommendations. NDP finance critic Nelson Elia, for one, opposed elimination of the 10-per-cent ownership restriction. And Liberal Aileen Nicholson said that by recommending that foreign financial companies be allowed to compete freely in Canada, the committee had given away

But while financial executives across

the country studied the Raskin report, the crisis of confidence in Canada's smaller financial institutions continued. In Vancouver the \$5,500-member Teachers' Investment and Housing Co-operative put itself into receivership after a two-month run on deposits. Co-op shareholders, whose deposits total \$268 million, said they were shocked to learn that they could only withdraw one-half of one per cent of these deposits each month until a restructuring plan is formulated by the interim receivers, accountants Coopers and Lybrand.

The run began in April, when a Vancouver columnist wrote that deposits at the British Columbia institutions were not insured. At the same time, rumors spread that the government was taking away the Co-op's with its members' money had declined sharply in the previous two years because of the collapse of the western property market. The Co-op's deposits were not insured, and the summer, when real estate prices appeared to be firming, had depositors panicked again after the failure in early September of the Edmonton-based Co-op. The run continued. During September and October depositors withdrew at least \$5 million from the Co-op. Had the run continued, in order to repay depositors, the Co-op would have had to sell its assets at a loss. But those assets are now worth only about \$200 million, while the Co-op owes its members \$263 million. Leaving the institutions technically

Bank of Montreal, Toronto-based Continental Bank of Canada, which has lost \$112 billion—20 per cent of deposits—since September, continued its fight to encourage depositors to keep their money in the bank. Continental has at least won the support of Toronto Mayor Arthur Eggleton. The mayor said he assured that on Nov. 1, a day after the Continental closed, \$1 billion of new deposits would be made from the Bank of Canada and the country's six largest banks, city finance officers withdrew \$12 million of the city's \$81 million from the bank because they were concerned about its stability. But after meeting with Continental president David Lewis, Eggleton announced that the bank would continue to do business with the City of Montreal and the City of Regina. The investments with the Continental are secured and insured.

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Tokyo clears the track

The image of sleek "bullet trains" carrying thousands of passengers between huge cities at high speeds is one of the trademarks of the Japanese economic miracle. But since the highly efficient trains first appeared on the Tokyo-Osaka line in 1964, the state company that operates them—Japanese National Railways—has accumulated a \$150-billion debt which now threatens to bankrupt it. As well, JR's 278,000 employees, who belong to the militant Kokoro and Domo unions, are often pilloried by the conservative Japanese press, which claims that they are lazy and inefficient. Newspapers regularly print stories of station staff doing their laundry, taking naps and hot baths and tending roadside garden plots on company time.

In order to avoid the failure of JNR, which carries six billion passengers a year, last week the Liberal Democratic government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone began drafting legislation to privatize the huge railway by 1987. JNR will be split into six private regional passenger railways and one private nationwide freight railway.

But the infighting members of the Japanese labor movement are firmly opposed to the privatization plan. JR's



Japanese commuter train, unavailable

two unions and the 4.6-million-member General Council of Trade Unions blame JR's financial problems on politicians who ordered the company to build unneeded projects to further their own ambitions.

Former prime minister Kakuei Tanaka, for one, ordered a bullet train line to be built between Tokyo and his constituency, Mito, on Japan's western coast. Opened in 1982, the \$11.4-billion project entailed digging through 100 km of mountains. The government also had JR build a 35.5-mile, \$47.5-billion tunnel linking the islands of Honshu and Hokkaido. But the demand for train services to Hokkaido is so low that JR officials say they doubt the line, which opened this spring, will ever make a profit.

Because only six of JR's 344 passenger lines are profitable, privatization will inevitably mean the closure of many money-losing routes that serve small, rural communities. And many of JR's 96,000 surplus workers will be without a job. One effect of the impending shake-up is a marked change in employee attitudes. Indeed, many Tokyo commuters say that they have recently been surprised to hear from ticket collectors the formal Japanese phrase of thanks: "Arigato gozaimasu."

—PETER ROSEBIL in Tokyo

The collapse of tin

The assessment shocked bankers and traders from Malaysia to Bolivia. Last week representatives of the 22 member-governments of the International Tin Council, the 28-year-old body which regulates prices for most of the world's tin trade, emerged from a meeting in London to announce that they had failed in their second attempt to resolve a massive trading crisis. Late last month tin managers had shocked the venerable London Metal Exchange (LME) by calling for a halt to tin trading because of mounting stockpiles and flat markets. Last week, as the tin trading broke up, nervous business and government leaders in London warned that a failure to resolve the crisis quickly could cause more than a collapse in tin prices. Said David Williamson, a metals analyst with brokers Shearson Lehman Brothers in London: "The ripple effect would extend to other metal trades and to banks. It could destroy the LME and Britain's reputation as an orderly, well-regulated place in which to do business."

Until last week the 28-year-old tin cartel itself was being the world's longest-running commodity pricing co-

ord. Whenever prices dipped, the council stepped into the London market to buy tin at higher prices with money provided by member states or borrowed from banks. And when prices rose, the LME would sell from its stockpile at lower prices. The advantage to tin members—both producers, like Malaysia, and consumers, like Canada—was that tin prices were kept within a predictable range.

But in recent years the council has come under relentless pressure from new, non-ITC tin producers which sell the metal below the ITC floor price. Since 1979 Brazil, the leading non-ITC tin producer, has quadrupled its market share to 13 per cent. At the same time, consumption has declined, particularly in the packaging industry, where aluminum and plastic containers have replaced tin-lined cans. The ITC has been forced to enter the market heavily to support prices. By the time trading was halted, the ITC had accumulated a 62,000-ton mountain of surplus tin and debts estimated at up to \$500 million.

The meeting about its future spilled over into other areas of business. Observers predicted that many of the 25

traders on the LME could go bankrupt. If, as predicted, the price of tin falls to as little as half the ITC-set minimum of \$18,500 a ton when trading resumes. Many of the LME traders began selling other metals at lower prices in order to raise money to cover the predicted tin shortfall. In Canada both Inco Ltd., the world's largest nickel producer, and Comcon Ltd., a major producer of copper and lead, announced that they were reporting LME prices as a guideline for sales, at least for the duration of the crisis. For their part, the British government and the ITC's 16 creditors were drawn in to negotiations last week in an effort to reopen trading.

But few observers saw any way of avoiding a collapse of the prices. Said Williamson: "The only certainty about this wreckage now is that the price of tin will fall." As for predictions that the ITC would collapse, many traders welcomed the prospect of an end to artificially high prices—but not, incidentally, Williamson suggested the council be dismantled gradually to ease its surplus stockpile onto the market. But even if the council is allowed to fade away, he said, "this crisis will not be over in months—it will be around for decades."

—FRUSTRATED ROSSER in London

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SKI ALBERTA
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The hawk among the bankers

By Peter C. Newman

Last week's tough Commons Finance committee report spelled the end of self-regulation for Canada's troubled banking industry, a step that even the system's most ardent defenders believe is overdue.

"We've never really had self-regulation," I was told by Dick Thomson, chairman of the Toronto Dominion Bank. "It's a confidential business, and it is very difficult to know the whole story of what's going on in another financial institution. You must have a procedure by which the regulator has the right to move in, demand full disclosure and then make a decision on whether any given practice is right or not. We are definitely in favour of a strong central regulatory system within the financial services industry."

Thomson echoes the chairman of the other Big Five in backing such a move to a stronger regulatory environment as long as it does not become too onerous or too restrictive. He points out that much of what has gone wrong is a legacy of the inflationary heydays of the 1970s when it was difficult for bankers to make margins because "almost any asset you bought went up in value, pressuring the lender. Everything has changed in the deflationary atmosphere of the 1980s, and it has become very difficult to lend money wisely."

Thomson has been deeply involved in the banking crisis and was the industry's leading "hawk" during the earlier negotiations for the Canadian Commercial Bank (CCB) and Northland Bank. He was the only bank chairman to argue that market forces be allowed to take their toll and went along very reluctantly with the bailout package.

In trying to reemphasize the industry, it is difficult to believe that the banking system's intelligence network—probably the most effective information-gathering organization in the country—was not aware of how rotten the credit positions of the CCB and Northland had become. But Thomson "Of course we knew that the regional economies in which the banks were operating was performing unsatisfactorily. Because Alberta and British Columbia were where most of our own problems were. But we really were not aware of the true extent of the banks' lending troubles. We were told only that an investigation had taken place and that the amount of bad loans could be taken care of by the proposed

\$655-million rescue package. The inspector general of banks gave us a letter to that effect, and that was the basis of the decision to go ahead."

The 70 chairman recalls that \$655 million seemed like an incredible amount of cash requirement to salvage a small bank with assets of less than \$1 billion. Along with his colleagues in other banks he insisted that the two Alberta banks had subjected themselves to the same rigid internal audit



Thomson: a still-converted supertank

inspections in their own organizations. "The real cause of the problem," he says, "is that the Canadian Commercial and the Northland appear to have been poorly managed."

The controversial initial bailout last spring was based on the fear that an abrupt liquidation of the two banks would drag down local credit unions, co-operatives and other western institutions and that the long-term repercussions might have been even worse than they are now. Thomson still feels

that those responsible for the banks' insolvency should have suffered the consequences but he did contribute \$7.8 million to the rescue package and now he wants it back. A mid-career, almost diffident banker, who looks a little like Superman before he goes into the phone booth to change, Thomson is "disappointed" by Ottawa's decision not to repay the \$80 million contributed by the chartered banks to the March 25 rescue operation. "It seems that the only people who will be hurt in this whole exercise, outside the two institutions themselves, will be the common shareholders of the big banks," he comments tersely. "I only hope that Mr. Justice [Willard] Estey will conclude we have not been dealt with fairly and recommend the government include us in the payment package."

Paradoxically, nothing that happened has shaken Thomson's faith in the Bank of Canada or the power of the "central session" of its governor, Gerald Roney. He said, "I don't think Roney has used it as often as [former governor Louis] Raschinsky but Roney asked our co-operation and help on many issues, such as the time in 1981 when there were so many buyouts of oil companies by Canadian firms. The dollar was weak, and he called us all down to Ottawa, where he and Allan Rock, who was then minister of finance, told us to stop lending any more funds because the national emergency policy holdings of Canadian ownership was creating a run on the dollar. We certainly all fell into line immediately and supported his wishes."

Is the notion that the most serious fallout from the bank failures might be the permanent end to the growth of regional banking in this country, Thomson contends that, in fact, Canada already has countless regional banking institutions operating under other names. "We have regional banks now as far as the public is concerned—only they are called trust companies and credit unions. Regional banks don't have to be Schedule A banks; there is good reason why they should not be. But if they are Schedule A, they should be small and grow slowly."

What happened to the two Alberta banks is certainly appalling and nothing to be proud of, he concedes. "But we should not forget that the record of the Canadian banking system is the envy of the world. Nothing has happened to change that."



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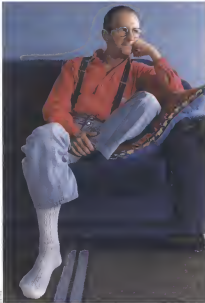
THE ETHICS ORALS

COVER

Robert Frick looked forward to the challenge of a new career when he left his Vancouver family medical practice to become a public health administrator in Toronto. But when the gentle-mannered 36-year-old moved into his spartan sixth-floor City Hall office in January, 1983, ready to deal with such age-old but timeless health problems as measles and the flu, the major illness confronting him more closely resembled a plague. Now there are 185 Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) patients in Toronto, almost one-third of the national total, and he spends 70 per cent of his time dealing with them and the problems raised by their affliction. Said Frick, a crone of worry creasing his forehead: "It is a steady progression and it's all so new. But there is a tremendous amount of public concern. I'm just taking it day by day."

Little else in health care professionals' Frick is overly aware that Ronald Reagan in the fight against AIDS—the search for a quick cure or even a treatment—has been lost. Now he is well embroiled on Ronald Reagan's—surviving its virulent spread. And that job has plunged him into one of the most complex and far-reaching ethical issues in medicine. It has forced him and hundreds of other officials and ordinary citizens alike to contemplate such painful measures as the public identification and even possible isolation of AIDS victims and carriers.

The task of judging society's responsibility to AIDS sufferers and their responsibility to others is a "balance of sorrows," according to Margaret Somerville, a professor of law and medicine at Montreal's McGill University. She describes AIDS as "the single most fascinating legal, medical and ethical issue that has arisen for ages." It also raises profoundly difficult issues. Declared Somerville: "We have been through an era of promotion of human rights in law and medicine. But we haven't really had a hard test of whether we can practice what we



Pitcher: "It is the hardest disease in the world to catch. We have to work at it."

THE ADVANCE OF AIDS—1985-202

reported cases in
Canada as of
Nov. 11

preach. This could be it." For Frick, that test presented itself forcibly last week when the Ontario government grappled with the problem of identifying potential AIDS victims. Originally, the province had demanded that doctors identify the names and the risk group—"homosexual," "bisexual," "male" or "intravenous drug abuser"—of patients they were testing for AIDS. But when Health Minister Murray Elson withdrew these requirements, citing human rights concerns, Frick and other public health officials objected. Said Frick: "Confidentiality is a red herring. It is information we need, and we have been very careful with it. We are here to protect the public."

Few are prepared to make such confident statements on an epidemic that some officials say could spread to 50,000 Canadians by the end of the decade, if present trends continue. Indeed, the reactions among most others when it affects reflect confusion and doubt. Among the dilemmas:

- Federal police officials say that they are concerned about AIDS but they have refused to provide prisoners with condoms that might prevent its spread. Providing them would condone the forbidden homosexuality that already exists in Canadian prisons.
- Canadian maritimes, while prepared to bury dead AIDS victims, are reluctant to clean their bodies.
- Pierre Bourge, president of Uppel Bourge Ltd., Quebec's largest chain of funeral homes, said that his company has buried at least 18 AIDS victims. But despite appeals from relatives, it will not allow open-casket ceremonies.

Although professionally committed to non-discrimination, many dentists and dental assistants are afraid of

treating AIDS patients and concerned that they may not be informed which of their patients are afflicted. Said Louise Rossow, a Halifax lawyer who teaches a law course to dental students: "Dentists are very alarmed. They are asking me whether they have the right to refuse patients."

- Insurance companies are facing a dilemma: test AIDS is always fatal but difficult to diagnose. As a result, more than 30 U.S. insurance companies are now screening applicants for exposure to the AIDS virus. Two states have prohibited insurance companies from using the information to refuse applications—the first laws limiting information obtainable by the companies. For his part, Dr. Paul Kovich, medical director of Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.'s Canadian division in Waterloo, Ont., said that those who have been diagnosed with AIDS or AIDS Related Complex (ARC) "must be considered uninsurable." He said that his company does not reject any AIDS cases from any applicants or take into account the sexual preference of clients. But he added that the policy is under active consideration in the company.

- Educators too are facing unprecedented confusion. Last September school officials sent home a seriously ill Montreal student after the girl's mother died of AIDS. The Quebec government ruled that no child could be expelled because of supposed exposure, and she returned to claim that the issue of whether teachers have the right to know if they have infected students has yet to be tested in any province.

- Even the U.S. military has been unable to develop a clear policy on the subject. Last month the Pentagon announced that the blood of 21 million active-duty personnel would be screened for evidence of infection, leading to fears by civil rights activists of an anti-homosexual witch-hunt. A spokesman said that those who admitted to homosexuality during the screening would not be discharged, but two weeks ago the Pentagon reversed that position and confirmed that such admissions would lead to automatic discharge. The Pentagon also plans to discharge any still-suffering in the ranks and is restrict the activities of those whose blood tests positive. At present, the Canadian Armed Forces has no plans to screen personnel.

Indeed, the greatest confusion of all—and the greatest potential for



about—positive on the elaborate blood testing for exposure to the AIDS virus. Although it effectively protects recipients of blood transfusions, the Canadian Red Cross Society test does not determine the presence of the virus itself—only antibodies that suggest its presence. And the requirements for reporting positive tests vary across the country and are changing weekly. Nova Scotia, for one, still requires the full reporting of names. But like Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba are both moving toward a policy of coded reporting only, which would not reveal names. On the other hand, British Columbia and Alberta do not require any reporting at all. Said Dr. John Waters, director of communicable disease control for Alberta: "Reporting is neither necessary nor appropriate."

Uncertainty: The practice is controversial because positive test results do not always mean that a person has AIDS. Tracey Tremayne-Lloyd of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Bar Association, which is launching a study of the legal issues relating to AIDS and discrimination against AIDS sufferers, said uncertainty might mean that practitioners have no legal right to require reporting of positive test results. The Canadian Red Cross Society has developed a procedure, which involves the sometimes reluctant assistance of family physicians, to ensure that test results remain confidential. Some authorities have raised concern about such results falling into the hands of insurance companies and employers. Kenneth Mevius, information officer of the Red Cross AIDS project, said that some surgeons refuse to be tested for Hepatitis B because it is a reportable disease and they fear being ordered to discontinue their practice.

Overestimates: For his part, Dr. Martin Dany, assistant national director of the Red Cross's Blood Transfusion Service, said that lists of people who tested positive are useless in any case. He called Harvey: "The people who test positive are healthy. They do not have AIDS, and we do not know whether they will ever get AIDS. It is not clear what the benefit of reporting will be." Added McGill's Bensenville: "You have no right to generate information about anybody without their written consent. If it is to do more harm than good, I doubt information may frighten people from taking the test at all."

The considered opinions of health care professionals and legal experts offer one answer: it only adds to the confusion. It fears that will stifle the hunt. Dr. Alan Clayton, director of the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa, called it "a plague mentality." Despite constant expert assurances

about the difficulty of contracting AIDS, Clayton said that his office still gets up to 30 calls a day from people afraid of casual transmission. For his part, Phil Shaw of the AIDS Committee of Toronto said that his office fields as many as 820 calls a day. Declared Clayton: "They ask about the safety of

trovase about whether it can be transmitted by saliva and tears. And researchers recently reported that the virus can survive outside the body longer than previously thought possible. Said Johannes Mossman, associate director of the Ontario division of the Victorian Order of Nurses: "It has all

coming out with rocks and stones." Indeed, the prospect of such a backlash—against AIDS sufferers and homosexuals in general—began all those who are grappling with the epidemic. Some members of the Hollywood film community recently told *The New York Times* that they thought black-

its are uncomfortable relying on the security of the doctor-patient relationship, especially when dealing with a potentially explosive epidemic. They point to the findings of Mr. Justice Horace Krever of the Ontario Supreme Court, who completed a study of health record confidentiality in 1983

legal-medical questions, said that there could be some reason for putting AIDS sufferers to health officials. "One is to force the person to have treatment," he added. "But there is no treatment. A second would be for the tracing of contacts. But when the contacts are anonymous and have been covered years before and again, there is no treatment for them either. Perhaps the only acceptable reason for reporting is quarantine."

Quarantine: In this controversial community and almost all health and legal practitioners, the prospect of quarantine is unacceptable—what Shaw called "a 19th-century solution to a 20th-century problem." But it has forced its way into the debate because of the evidence of so-called "loaded guns"—AIDS carriers and sufferers who continue to have sex with unwitting strangers. Dr. Clara Tuckman of the Montreal General Hospital said that the first AIDS victim he ever treated continued to have sex with others despite the risk. Said Tuckman: "This man made it obvious to me he was going to have a good time until he died, although the average AIDS patient is either too sick or too frightened to have sex." And McGill's Bensenville cited a male prostitute with AIDS who disappeared to practice his trade in a larger city after he learned that he had the disease. She added that she has heard of two other cases, as well.

One form of quarantine is already in effect in at least one prison. Dr. Raymond Murphy, director of medical services for the B.C. Correctional Branch, said that one inmate inmate with a positive antibody test in his prison is currently being kept separated. Said Murphy: "Basically we feel those inmates who are or are thought to be (AIDS-infected) should be separated from the rest of the inmate population."

Bankrupt test: Still, there are few advocates for extending the program. Said AIDS Committee of Toronto's chairman, Thomas Alloway: "Quarantine is a bankrupt notion in more ways than one. It is worse than having good and effective encourage transparency. It would be terribly expensive and would raise a great howl and cry." Added Ronald C. MacDonald, professor of ethics at the University of New Brunswick: "It would be very difficult to imagine a quarantine, which would have a 50 per cent chance of saving a life. If the survival of our society is threatened it will be up to the law, but so much of it is a matter of human civil liberties. The cost of the policy that can be contemplated ethically is enormous."

Secondly, public health authorities in Texas responded to a male prostitute who said he had AIDS but would not



Recovery and (below) differ quarantine over census breaches of confidentiality

test results, about answering in lakes and sitting next to people in buses." He said that he has now become as much an educator as a practicing epidemiologist. Added University of Toronto epidemiologist Randall Coates: "You have to go back to the time of the black plague to find social stigmas like this. Death is a terrifying piece of news."

That fear is aggravated by apparent conflicts between epidemiologists, although most researchers say that sexual or blood contact is necessary to transmit the virus, there is some con-

fusion as to exactly. We tell you something that may change a year down the road and patients expect all the answers now. Who knows if something they keep hearing may transmit it after all."

Added Sommer Jackson, of Ontario's new AIDS Public Education Advisory Panel: "You can't really blame people for having wild ideas. It is hard to talk about it in black-and-white terms because it is still unclear what the virus does."

Information is put in terms of "what we know so far." What we need is more education so we do not have Lynch mobs

Leery: Patricia Gordon, a housewife from Milton, Ont., said that she believes the government is not taking severe action on AIDS because homosexuals have a lot of political power. She has spent the past month gathering 1,000 names on a petition asking the Ontario government to reveal whether any teachers or children in Ontario schools are afflicted with AIDS. She said 85 per cent of those approached sign her petition. Declared Gordon: "They are leery and confused."

People diagnosed with AIDS are even more worried about the possibility of their names being published or even assembled on official lists. But for public health officials that sort of information is vital in the effort to stem the disease and control the epidemic. For his part, Clayton agreed that confidentiality should be maintained. But he added: "The gay community wants to be anonymous. Confidentiality and anonymity are not the same. In any case, somebody has to know the name. If the doctor has to say 'Good morning, Mr. Smith'—but his patient walks in the door."

Still, some AIDS suffer-

ers after a doctor was found guilty of obtaining confidential information from medical records without patients' consent and then submitting it to the police.

Krever also found 25 lawyers, police and private investigators guilty of similar practices. For his part, Bensenville raised the possibility of either casual breaches of confidentiality. Declared Bensenville: "Say a nurse is attending an AIDS patient in a hospital—in it is not possible she might speak about the patient." Bensenville, who has written seven books on



Franklin and (below) Coates: A far-reaching ethical crisis



abandon his trade by warning 14,584 female AIDS patients that they faced felony charges if they behaved in the same way. It hand-delivered letters to the officials and that anyone who exposed another person to the disease could be tried under state disease control legislation and receive two to 10 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000.

Confining: Haldane's Secretary said that quarantine may be legal despite the provisions of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms when those held in quarantine are not "compatible with the interests of society." And Sowerby noted that Canadian laws could be interpreted to allow the confining of AIDS sufferers who "show serious disregard for the life and safety of other people" by continuing to have sex.

But most experts, like Sowerby and Sowerby themselves, say they find that approach repugnant. Even such front-line officials as Frutkin, searching for ways to curtail the epidemic, say that quarantines are unacceptable. He said he is quite prepared and legally able to confine victims of syphilis and gonorrhea who refuse treatment. But the most he can do with AIDS patients is to order them to reduce the risk to others by practicing such "safe sex" as using condoms to avoid the exchange of bodily fluids. Added Colin Sowerby, an epidemiologist at the University of Alberta, "in this kind of epidemic we have to engender enormous goodwill toward the people infected by the virus, if only because we want on these individuals to better understand the problem. If you bring out laws, you punish the whole thing underground, and then you create a whole new generation of problems."

Specious: Indeed, many experts say that the spectre of legal sanctions may fade as experts learn more about the epidemic and the public moves in terms with it. Psychologist David Sowerby of McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont., who treats phobias, said that public anxiety will diminish within a year if the disease does not become more virulent. And the authorities of 1985 has brought a measure of relief. Clayton noted that there is no evidence in Canada of AIDS traveling outside known high-risk groups through prostitutes. And one colleague who has been researching a study of Canadian hospital workers, Dr. Gordon Sowerby, has found that not one of them who has come into contact with AIDS patients has so far become infected.

That knowledge has already done a great deal to improve the quality of hospital care for AIDS patients. Said Irene Corbett, head nurse at the St. Mary's Hospital, head nurse at the St. Mary's Hospital, head nurse at the St. Mary's Hospital, head nurse at the St. Mary's Hospital.

Hospital "We are really trying hard to make these people see that we care. We have to help them survive."

Those men within the homosexual community itself have largely responded to the epidemic with a dramatic alteration of lifestyle. Much of that change has been due to education.

AIDS AROUND THE WORLD

reported cases as of Nov. 11



progress generated within the community. Robert Viter, director of the AIDS Vancouver group, has declared November "Safe-Sex Month," and the group is taking the message both to young male and female prostitutes as well as to every correctional institute in the province.

Some public concerns have also been eased by such influential spokesmen as Allan Pfeister, a Vancouver community college teacher who has AIDS (Maclean's, Aug. 12, 1985). Last month Pfeister delivered his message of compassion and responsibility on a three-part panel show on CBC's The Sunday Chat, which was viewed one day by more than a million people. Responding to the issue of a quarantine, he made an impassioned plea for understanding when he declared "I am chosen, and I will remain so until I am cured or I die. I assume that responsibility."

Positive: Pfeister says that since the show he has received about 50 letters and is frequently stopped by people on the street. Declared Pfeister: "Some are upset by my homosexuality but almost all are positive. We cannot ostracize each other and we have to inform ourselves. Good thing is for sure. It is the hardest disease in the world to catch. You have to work at it." He added: "I know I will die. Sometimes it is very sad—every time I go to a meeting of People with AIDS Together, a couple more have died. But my 'right now' are wonderful."

Indeed, a sense of responsibility similar to Pfeister's is proving far more infectious than the disease itself. It extends even to the young, often desperate male prostitutes who work on city street corners. Last week Shams, a 17-year-old Vancouver prostitute, told Maclean's that he only practices safe sex—"even though there's lam business down here now." Added "Rebel", 22, who says he has been a prostitute since he was 16: "Everyone is being more careful, and the older ones are looking after the younger ones. We make sure they have condoms. Their clients too."

Compassion: These encouraging signs are reflected on the other side of the issue by more moderate views of some fundamentalist church leaders, who once characterized AIDS as God's punishment for homosexual behavior. Declared Rev. Brian Stiller, executive director of the Toronto-based Evangelical Fellowship of Canada: "Christians would not walk away from AIDS swinging his religious skirts, and we should not give way to mass hysteria." Stiller and "Rebel" would probably be extremely uncomfortable in each other's company. But in their different ways both are rising to the same challenge—and proving that compassion and understanding are the best weapons in fighting a terrible 20th-century epidemic.

—GLEN ALLISON with JERRY HODGINS in Toronto
to GREG FLETCHER in Vancouver, ANDREW HOPKINS in Edmonton, DAN DE BRES in Montreal and SCOTT WOFFORD in Halifax

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The Great Plague of London and (right) 1950s polio vaccine inoculations (killing parasites with a modern scourge)

Plagues of the past

COVER

But Lord! How comely they look, and discourse in the street to of death, and swelling star. The town is like a place distressed and furnished.

—Samuel Pepys, Aug. 28, 1665

Many years and many epidemics later, these notes on the Great Plague of London by the English-speaking world's best-known travel writer chilling parallels with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, the scourge of the 1980s that has rampaged from the heart of Central Africa onto the streets of cities around the world. Despite the extraordinary advances of medical science in this century, AIDS reminds modern men that epidemics are part of the human condition—downing him time and again to blind and primitive fear, distrust of his neighbors, rumor and misinformation as well as the inescapable toll of death which the plague visits upon its victims.

In its short history Canada has ex-

perienced eight diseases similar to their upsurge to AIDS: But smallpox, tuberculosis, cholera, syphilis, typhus, leprosy, Spanish influenza and polio have ravaged many more people than AIDS has yet touched. Some epidemics ultimately brought benefits including medical discoveries and public health planning. But all of them have been marked by what Queen's University medical historian Dr. Anthony Tardiff calls "a plague mentality—a fear of the unknown whose aim is inversely related to the amount of knowledge we have about the disease." And often that fear preys on victims and those associated with them as mercilessly as the disease itself. Said Tardiff: "Deep within us we all have a feeling of vulnerability—some we cannot blame ourselves we have to blame others."

Risks An outbreak of sessilepox killed 3,000 people in Quebec City alone in 1702; typhus killed more than 5,000 at a single St. Lawrence River quarantine station a century later; and tuberculosis was a major killer at the

turn of the century. But the disease that frightened more Canadians than any other in the country's early years was cholera. It was a hideous, incurable disease of mysterious origin that baffled medical science and created panic in the population. There were four epidemics of cholera between 1832 and 1864 which killed about 50,000 people in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Saint University of Saskatchewan medical historian Geoffrey Blin, "There are striking similarities to AIDS in that there was glee at the sight of how many would die from cholera. There was also a prevailing morality that there were some groups more likely to contract cholera than others, specifically those who lived unsexually, the poor and the French Canadian. But just as AIDS is no longer characterized as 'The Gay Plague,' Blin added that "the moral argument faded once the middle and upper classes began to feel over."

Other aspects of the 19th-century plague bear a striking resemblance to

AIDS. Doctors were unable to explain it, and it was carried by healthy people who infected others by contaminating water supplies. Blin says that victims had sentenced themselves to the disease by intemperance, fear, poor diet or laziness. They suffered momentary diarrhea and usually became dehydrated, turned black and died. Said Blin: "Many Canadians ran away from the cities to the country, others sealed themselves in their homes."

Fear In a study of the cholera epidemics, Blin wrote that "the efforts of government to deal with the disease took place against a background of fear that could erupt into riot or rebellion." Immigrants were quarantined, the sick with the well, so that all became fearful of the unknown bacteria, cholera vibrio. Those who fell ill in the cities were herded together into makeshift cholera hospitals which often became targets of public hostility. An angry crowd of 3,000 burned down one hospital in Quebec City and others were destroyed in Prince Edward Island and London, Ont.

A shorter-lived epidemic of Spanish influenza killed 30,000 Canadians in the two-year period following the end of the First World War, half the number of Canadian soldiers who died in the war. One in six Canadians fell ill, so many that telephone companies were paralyzed by the number of calls being made by homebound customers. The disease did not come from Spain. According to Concordia University historian Susan Dack-McCormick, the country was probably blamed because,

not being involved in the war, its press was not censored and therefore its epidemic was publicized earlier. In fact, it was brought home by soldiers who had suffered your army and returned as deadbeats in Europe, and in a matter of months it spread from Newfoundland to the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia.

Politics Again, quarantine proved for people who took precautions against infection far better than those who did not. Many churches, dance halls and theatres were closed, and unprecedented numbers of airplanes crowded children's shelters. But there was one positive result: the building of Canada's modern health care system. Wrote McCormick: "No one wanted to be caught so short again."

Of all diseases mentioned in connection with the AIDS epidemic, leprosy (also called Hansen's disease, after the Norwegian doctor Gerhard Hansen, who discovered the leprosy bacterium in 1874) evokes the most emotional responses, mainly because of the long history of persecution associated with it. First diagnosed in Canada in 1815, it was widespread in Europe and Asia for several centuries. Its victims were invariably the faces of people, kept apart from society and used as scapegoats for imagined evils. In some societies lepers were led to a high cliff and simply pushed off. But as with AIDS, much of the fear was unjustified, because the disease is usually spread through long and intimate contact. At one point there were 100 active cases in Canada.

Canada (there are 11, according to the federal government's communicable diseases office). The disease is now virtually nonexistent, thanks to powerful drugs. But the ancient attitudes survived in Canada until the 1950s, when the government began one hospital in Quebec City and others were destroyed in Prince Edward Island and London, Ont. A shorter-lived epidemic of Spanish influenza killed 30,000 Canadians in the two-year period following the end of the First World War, half the number of Canadian soldiers who died in the war. One in six Canadians fell ill, so many that telephone companies were paralyzed by the number of calls being made by homebound customers. The disease did not come from Spain. According to Concordia University historian Susan Dack-McCormick, the country was probably blamed because,

lured it. McNeill, author of *Plagues and People*. In addition, the moral stigma surrounding syphilis was strikingly similar to that which now surrounds the victims of AIDS. But health officials are concerned that a backlash against AIDS sufferers could drive the disease underground and make it even more difficult to control.

Recently, the threat of gonorrhea epidemics has actually been averted by the resourcing intervention of modern medicine. Most Canadians over 40 remember the penicillin cure of the early 1950s. In 1953, 481 Canadians died and thousands more were left handicapped by its effects. Some children were quarantined in their backyards, parents kept others away from school, and swimming pools were closed. But the panic was short-lived, assuaged by the vaccine invented by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1954. So was the public alarm that arose following outbreaks in 1976 of the mysterious and fatal haemorrhagic disease, which doctors quickly learned to control with the antibiotic erythromycin.

Leprosy No such breakthroughs are currently in sight for the sufferers of AIDS. And to them the prospect of the kind of social isolation that has characterized such diseases throughout history is almost as frightening as the disease itself. But the human consequences of creating a class of modern lepers are well illustrated by the last lepers to be kept in isolation in Canada. In 1948 a *Maclean's* writer visited Beulah Island to interview its last three inmates. They were surrounded by the graves of 10 who had already died and together formed a portrait of devastating loneliness. One middle-aged woman, who had contracted the disease while serving as a missionary in Africa, was subsisting on the \$30 annual pension stipend but by the federal government. She wrote articles for the newsletter of the mainland church she could not attend and composed letters to friends and relatives for 12 hours before being delivered. "Some acquaintances will not even visit my family because I am here," she said. "It is being cast out that hurts."

—GLEN ALLEN and JUNE ROGERS in Toronto



Asian leper isolation



Edward Mine Shaft: first, rising death tolls and "hazardous sexual practices"

makes has begun to infect homosexuals, blacks and Hispanics. Intravenous drug users are particularly at risk and they now account for nearly 60 per cent of new AIDS cases being reported in the city. Most have been infected by contaminated needles shared among heroin addicts in underground "shooting galleries" operated by drug entrepreneurs in abandoned buildings, basements, private apartments and even on rooftops throughout the city. Many of these drug users are male heterosexuals, and their wives and lovers sometimes become infected through sexual contact. Indeed, 467 women in New York—almost all of them black or Hispanic—have been diagnosed as AIDS sufferers.

Strain: Aside from the human suffering it causes, the spread of AIDS has also strained a city health care system where budget cuts have continued to reduce the number of available beds in city hospitals over the past 15 years. Now, almost 20 per cent of the 256 patients on the medical wards at city-run Bellevue Hospital are AIDS victims. At the same time, there are few beds available for AIDS victims in the city's privately operated nursing homes, and even though health care workers know that sufferers do not transmit the disease through casual contact many doctors and nurses are reluctant to treat AIDS patients. Declared Richard Dunes, executive director of the Gay Men's Health Crisis, an influential private organization that assists AIDS victims: "I can foresee the whole health care system collapsing to the detriment of all of us."

To prevent that, Koch wants Washington to make more funding available to New York to help finance city hospitals that are spending millions of dollars to treat AIDS patients. Dunes estimates that an AIDS sufferer in New York needs about \$15,000 (US\$) worth of medical and from the time of initial diagnosis until his or her death—a calculation that forebodes more strains on a city trying to care for thousands of indigent AIDS sufferers.

Impact: In the short term, municipal health commissioner David Sencer has even suggested that the city legislate the sale of cheap hypodermic needles. Still, the rising numbers of AIDS victims—and the exposure of hundreds of thousands of residents to the deadly virus—suggests that New York could soon be gripped with the most desperate health care crisis of the century. As a result, publicizing tales that homosexuals frequent—while dramatically illustrating the fight against AIDS—in clearly only a small step in a long and costly struggle against the disease.

—MURRY GIBSON in New York

Future shock

COVER

New York Mayor Ed Koch easily won re-election last week, and one of the first acts of his third consecutive four-year term in office drew attention to the rapid spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the city. The mayor the day after his victory Koch announced that he would enforce new state regulations empowering the city to close bars and bathhouses allowing "hazardous sexual practices" on the premises. Then, municipal health inspectors reported that customers in a Greenwich Village bar had openly engaged in fellatio and anal intercourse—sexual acts which help spread the disease when performed without condoms. As a result, the city obtained a court order shutting down the Mine Shaft, one of many establishments in the area that cater to homosexuals. Koch also served notice that other commercial operations that break the regulations can expect similar treatment. Declared Koch "We are saying

that you can't sell death in this city and get away with it."

The crackdown may prevent the development of some new cases of AIDS and it also provided a chilling foretaste of the problems other cities may face as the disease spreads. For one thing, AIDS has already become the leading cause of death among male inhabitants between the ages of 30 and 59 in New York. Indeed, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta recently published figures which showed that by Nov. 1, 4,650 New Yorkers had contracted AIDS—almost one-third of the 14,519 cases reported in the United States and nearly 30 times the total number of AIDS sufferers in Canada. As well, the number of reported cases in the city has been doubling about every 10 months. Noted Koch "There are an estimated 400,000 people here who are carrying the AIDS virus, and 10 per cent of them will actually end up with the disease. That is 50,000 people."

At the same time, a disease that seemed to be confined to homosexual

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ENVIRONMENT

A silent threat in a city's river

This week there will be vacuum hoses to begin cleaning up a deadly concentration of dioxins and 17 other chemicals, most of the toxic, discovered on Sept. 27 at the bottom of the St. Clair River in Sarnia, Ont., 66 km from Windsor. Nicknamed "The Blob" by the media, the chemicals at the polluted site—contained in

fluid that the pollutants, including tetrahydrofuran—the most toxic form of dioxin—are present in alarming concentrations. In mid-October, Dow submitted a proposal to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment to vacuum the site with technology used in Argus to clean up a large spill of perchloroethylene—a cleaning solvent—in

week study to determine the source of the pollution. And although the contamination may have been the result of discharge from industrial sources, some government officials now say that there may be a more dangerous source. For one thing, many of the dozen chemical companies in Sarnia have been storing their waste in deep wells of underground oil caverns.

—90th provincial government petroleum. Now, some environmentalists say that the chemicals could in fact be seeping up through the riverbed from those underground sites.

Dow officials said that the company's underground storage area—located at the plant site—is not leaking, even though company documents have shown that the waste there is similar to the sludge in the St. Clair River. Indeed, as the waste is removed from the river, federal and provincial scientists will test it in an attempt to determine the source of the chemical contamination. Provincial authorities are also monitoring water quality at water treatment plants in Windsor, Wallaseburg, Amherstburg and Windsor, but they are concerned that the pollution may affect even more communities, including the city of Detroit. They say that the water is safe to drink but they have made plans to install special carbon filtration systems at the water treatment plants to filter out any toxic chemicals that may be stirred up during the cleanup.

Meanwhile, the province is reviewing all existing discharge permits for St. Clair River industries, and Bradley says that he will initiate tough action if the search uncovers any infractions. Said the minister: "If any companies are not complying with Ontario laws, we will move swiftly to prosecute."

Added James Kingham, Environment Canada's Ontario regional director general: "What concerns us is not the concentrations of chemicals in the water but that these substances are loose and uncontrolled in the environment." That is a concern that deeply troubles officials and citizens alike.

—PAT O'BRIEN/DORF & THOMAS



Fisheries' patrol boat near Sarnia, Dow official James Mueller with a jar of "The Blob" sludge

a number of small patches of city sludge on the river bottom—are located in front of the Dow Chemical Canada plant. Although scientists do not know the source of the pollution, Dow has agreed to pay for the \$300,000 cleanup.

But it will be closely monitored by Ontario environmental officials, and provincial Environment Minister James Bradley told Mueller that the operation may also influence Washington. Declared Bradley: "This should have a positive effect in the current talks about cleaning up the Niagara dumps. It demonstrates clearly that we in Canada and Ontario are prepared to address our own environmental problems with immediate and thorough action."

Ontario environmental officials have known for 10 years that the area near the Dow plant was heavily polluted by lethal chemicals, and divers first discovered evidence of the blob in August, 1984. But samples taken at that time were not analyzed until last September, and subsequent studies conducted at the University of Windsor con-

firm the same area, Dow officials say they intend to recycle some of the chemicals and incinerate and dispose of the rest. Said company spokesman Austin Roberts: "Even though the source of the contaminated sediment has not yet



been pinpointed, we wanted to do the job as good corporate citizens." It will take two weeks to clean up the polluted area—which measures about 350 square feet. Meanwhile, federal Environment Minister Thomas Mulcair has allocated \$100,000 for a special no-

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MEDIA

Blackout in South Africa

The clash between black dissidents and police in Soweto, South Africa's largest and most volatile black township, was similar to blood-rides of other embassies in the past year, during which over 800 people died violently. Police spokesmen said that black activists provoked the confrontation by firing at police vehicles and an army patrol. But journalists, who have been banned from Soweto since October, had only the police version of the event. That same day, in fact, South Africa extended the ban to cover all 38 areas—mostly around such cities as Johannesburg, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth—in which the government had declared a state of emergency in July. Most news organizations around the world swiftly condemned the Non 2 decree—which affects all local and foreign television crews, photographers and radio reporters. Declared Michael Haneke, vice-chairman of The Times of London. "It is censorship by another name."

Under the stringent new laws journalists face jail sentences of up to 10



Riot police deflecting world attention

years, a maximum fine of \$50,000 or both if they contravene the regulations. At a briefing in Cape Town last week, police officials said that the press could move freely in the districts covered by emergency regulations only until "the first stone is thrown, the first fire is set alight or the first barricade is set up." As well, the new restrictions—which authorities say they will not relax during the state of emergency—empower police officers to order a reporter out of a trouble spot if they decide that media presence could exacerbate the situation.

The South African government says that its action is intended to stop the escalation of violence sparked by the arrival of photographers and TV crews at demonstrations. And South African President Pieter Botha has become particularly critical of news coverage, singling out TV reports that show violent embassies between protesting blacks and policemen. According to the president, such coverage distorts and exaggerates the level of violence. Said Louis in George, minister of law and order: "The government is concerned with tolerance, which proved to be a catalyst for further violence."

Since the Non 2 restrictions, no violent demonstrations have erupted. As a result, the government has not yet sent the ban, and no local or foreign

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correspondents have challenged the new code 588, representatives of several organizations here said they may defy the rules. Said Rolly Smith-Taney, assistant general manager of the Associated Press news service: "We don't want reporters out breaking laws but we do want to be able to cover what we want to cover."

For their part, some TV news offices in Canada say that, although the laws have only been in effect for a short time, they are already struggling to find new ways to report the South African story—with little success. And

Ray Heard, vice-president of news for the Toronto-based Global Television Network, told *Weekend Update* that a lack of film footage may lessen public interest. Said Heard: "There is distressing evidence that American interest in South Africa is waning because the violent pictures are not available."

Global, which relies on footage from Reuters-owned Visumax, a television news service, plans to illustrate some stories with stock footage of previous riots, as well as any footage smuggled out of the country. But Heard, himself a native of South Africa, adds that the

law may benefit viewers if journalists shift their focus to human interest stories. Declared Heard: "There are many other human tragedies that exist in an apartheid system."

Although the laws are directed at the broadcast media, print journalists are also required to report to local police upon arrival in a particular area and can be prohibited from covering disturbances unless they agree to a police escort. As well, only those journalists with accreditation cards from the department of foreign affairs, the Bureau for Information or the police will be granted permission to stay and cover an incident. Indeed, several years ago the government banned the South African print media from publishing interviews with many leaders of militant organizations.

But Heard's brother, Anthony, editor of the *Toronto Star* newspaper, denied that his last week and printed an interview with Oliver Tshepo, in which the leader of the African National Congress called for a truce between blacks and the government. Last Friday authorities charged Heard under the Internal Security Act. Ray Heard told *Weekend Update* that he believes his brother will be imprisoned. Said Heard: "The new faces three years in a South African jail, a very different experience than three years in an Ontario jail."

Still, press restrictions have traditionally been a feature of life in South Africa. Since the ruling National Party gained power in 1948, journalists have been regulated. And altogether, more than 100 laws governing the freedom of the press have been issued. But some critics say that the new ordinances may be an indication of how deeply media attention—and the resulting worldwide criticism—has affected the nation. In fact, Canada was among the first countries to announce limited sanctions against South Africa in July. The reason: public pressure from people angered by filmed scenes of police whipping often peaceful demonstrators.

Indeed, the recent harsh press restrictions may backfire against the South African government and spark even more outrage among Western nations. Last week Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said during a visit to Ontario that such actions may in fact force governments to take stronger action against South Africa. Both he and his police may discover that their latest attempt to censor the media may further inflame a world already steadily critical of the regime's atrocities.

—BETHANY ARNHEIM in Toronto with MICHAEL ALCOY in Cape Town

PEOPLE

She danced the tango with **Charles Chaplin** and taught the twist to the Duke of Windsor—and now, at 80, **Rebecca Zitzberg** owns a chain of nightclubs in five different countries. She has also written her memoirs, whose title (*Rebecca: Appella Mrs. Fox Mrs. Princess*) reflects her preference to be known by her first name. Published in France last June, it is rich with anecdotes about her celebrity customers and friends. **Rhine**

man being with a tough and painful childhood." Added Rhine: "My next book will be more cruel."

One critic has compared her mouth to the Niagara Escarpment, opera actress/comedian **Linda Kash**, 54. But she protests, "It's not even as large as **Tina Turner's**." The daughter of a Canadian singer and Canada Council chairman **Maurice Forrester** and violinist/producer **Rossini Kash** said that she once took classical training herself, but she added: "My teachers were trying to make my voice into something it isn't. It seemed unnatural to sit in front of a mirror watching my vocal."



Turner and Maloney: a special Jam and an ovation

Kash prefers appearing in Second City's production of *Andy Warhol Year: Perform Moments Are Up at the Old Fire-Hall Theatre* in Toronto, where she portrays a fan of Toronto Maple Leafs owner **Harold Ballard**, a reformed shopaholic and a wealthy socialite.

A healthy 10-year-old, said Kash, "I would love to do experimental theatre, but Second City is more fun and it gives everyday people a chance to feel light and fluffy."

Lynne friends ballerina/author **Veronica Tennant**, 38, and figure skater/artist **Tyler Cavallaro**, 36, have collaborated on a just-published children's book—*The Natterer*, based on the E.T.A. Hoffmann story *Sand Tramp*, who wrote the story last. "What surprised me about children in their degree of comprehension and sophisticated

tion." Added Cranston, whose colorful erotic drawings decorate the story: "Children much prefer adult fairytales to Yogi Berra." Tennant, who had already published a ballet-themed novel for children, *On Stage, Please!*, before her daughter, *Jessica Wright*, now 8, was born, said, "An evening thing for me was finding facets of On Stage's lead character in my own daughter's personality." Cranston, although a bachelor, declared, "I love children. I adore children. I think I have a good rapport with children." But he added a qualifying note: "I'm absolutely petrified of adolescents."

Prime Minister **Brian Mulroney** and his wife, Milla, were among the 1,500 fans who gave singer **Tina Turner** a standing ovation at the June Awards in



Turner last week after Turner's show-stopping duet with three-time award winner **Bryan Adams**. Mulroney said that he had met Turner before "Milla and I and the kids went backstage once after a concert, to tell her how good we thought she was." Mulroney accepted a special Juno on behalf of Canadians who bought the song *Threat Is Not Enough*, recorded by Canadian musical celebrities to raise money for Ethiopian famine relief. Milla Mulroney said that she admired the initiative of the rock 'n' roll community for banding together on their own to raise money. "It's very important that people learn to rely on less government intervention," she said. For her part, Turner later declared at a press conference that she was thrilled to be in Canada. "Canada has been very supportive of me," she said. She also announced that her memoir biography is being planned and that dated to play her part in a stage she met in a bar in Hollywood.

—Edited by MARY MURPHY

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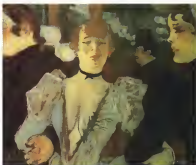


The dizzy whirl of Parisian night life

The night life of late 19th-century Paris was a favorite subject of Impressionist painters eager to escape the confines of academic studio painting. The canvases of Edouard Manet, Auguste Renoir and others capture up a beguiling image of a flicky whirl of scenes dancing and drinking, and the artist whose name is synonymous with the scene is Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, the eccentric dwarf who captured his antithetical allies in bold, graphic images. A master of popular culture, he succeeded almost too well in promoting his subject, his famous posters of the Moulin Rouge and dancers of the day have become numbingly familiar through reproduction. A massive exhibition of 300 posters, lithographs, drawings and paintings, currently at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, constitutes a refreshing vindication of his genius, both as a formal innovator and cynical observer of the human condition.

Lautrec, who died in 1901 at the age of 36, produced an intense outpouring of work between 1891 and 1900, the period covered in the exhibition. Gustave Wulffing Wittke has concentrated on printmaking, but the inclusion of related drawings and paintings reveal him as a master of many media. Although independently wealthy, Lautrec craved commercial success, which he achieved primarily through his prints. Antagonizing the bourgeois of snobbish distinctions between high and popular art forms, he was as content to produce posters and illustrations as he was to paint on canvas.

A rare, vigorous draftsman, Lautrec was attracted to the medium of lithography. He demonstrated his mastery of the medium in his first print, the mammoth poster for the Moulin Rouge that won him instant fame in 1891. The bold colors and simplified design, which places the striking figure of the dancer La Goulue against the black silhouette of background spectators, was a radical breakthrough in the form. The shadowy figure of La Goulue's partner in the foreground draws the viewer into the scene, as does the tilted angle of the stage. Like Edgar Degas, Lautrec derived his theatrical angles and decorative patterning from Japanese prints. In the 1899 poster scene *The Joking*, he creates a vivid impression of dynamic motion by re-



La Goulue Entering the Moulin Rouge (shown) Seated Clowness: brilliance

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In the Parisian bars, brothels and
music halls Laustree found the ideal
subject matter for his singular obses-
sions. He chiefly depicted women, at
times tenderly as in the series showing
prostitutes in their daily routines of
washing and dressing. Occasionally, he
portrayed women as likable individ-
uals: in *The Seated Woman* (1896),
the open expression and starchy, appro-
priate pose establish her as a char-
acter. But in the whole Laustree viewed
women as objects of desire and dread.
In June 1901 (1899) he celebrated the
entertainment of the performer's swirling
orange skirt, lacy petticoat and out-
stretched black leg. But Aurif's face,
floodlit from below, reveals a belated
yarn with a red patch of a mouth and
black slits for eyes. In *La Gouche* con-
templating the Moulin Rouge the dancer's
strimmer, voluptuous figure is under-
stood by the viewer, withdrawn to
expression in her eyes. Laustree is in the
background, a tiny, melancholy figure.
Behind the superficial gaiety, Laustree
exposed a world of unfulfilled longing
in which human beings are imprisoned
in their roles as spectators and performers.

Laustree's isolated stance forebode
the psychological anxiety of 20th-
century Expressionism, but he had legiti-
mate cause to consider himself an
outsider. The only son of a prominent
family, he was raised largely by his
mother, whose nurse-like devotion
was oppressive. At 16 his direction
and fragile physical condition became
apparent. Barred by his affliction from
traditional pursuits and from making
a conventional marriage within his
own class, Laustree found his escape in
art and in a frenzied, dissolute life-
style. He enjoyed a wide circle of
friends, but his relations with women
were short-lived and acrimonious. By 1906
his alcoholism and perhaps the ap-
pearance of syphilis caused him to suffer
a mental breakdown. Unable to
end the drinking that his frail constitution
could not support, he suffered a stroke
and died in 1904.

In his program output Laustree be-
queathed a rich legacy of graphic inno-
vation and unforgettable images. His
frank eroticism and his genius for en-
dowing the fleeting moment with ex-
pressive, personal significance were
an inspiration to early 20th-century
artists seeking to break through the
constraints of conventional realism. As
the New York exhibition demonstrates,
his art is a brilliant mirror of
an individual and his era.

—GILLIAN MCKAY



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Elroy Yost, TVOntario personality



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A new cigarette pitch

Two years ago 47 per cent of all adult Canadians smoked. Now that figure is down to 39 per cent, and the trend is severely dismaying to the tobacco industry. Indeed, Canadian cigarette sales fell almost eight per cent over the first eight months of this year alone. As a result, some cigarette manufacturers have launched new and controversial advertising and promotional campaigns to capture new markets among young people and to shake up smoking rates among working women. At the same time, the federal and provincial governments, which reap \$1 billion in revenue from tobacco sales, have launched a \$150-million media campaign urging young people not to smoke with the slogan "Break free."

The battle lines were clearly drawn last month when Sun-Macdonald Inc. of Toronto launched its campaign to promote its newest brand of cigarettes, called Tempe. The unconventional billboard, magazine and bus-advertiser people dressed in non-wave fashion



Suncoast: "women will be next to quit"

and wearing punk hairstyles. Although cigarette company officials said that the models are 25 years of age or older, many anti-smoking groups, including the Canadian Cancer Society, declared that the models looked much younger and that in any case the overall campaign is appealing directly to teenagers. Said Douglas Bern, chief executive officer of the cancer society: "This is clearly an attempt to get to the school-age youngster and to instill a new generation in smoking." Added Garfield Mahood, director of the Toronto-based Non-Smokers' Rights Association: "The ads are in clear violation of the industry's voluntary regulation not to pitch to kids."

Other cigarette companies are making less direct attempts to prevent their slowly dwindling market among women. Benson & Hedges (Canada) Inc. of Montreal, for one, is compiling a book on the roughly 200 Canadian women in municipal, provincial and federal politics. The company said that the book, which will include profiles of each politician, will be distributed free of charge to major libraries, political organizations and women's groups. And Brothers of Pall Mall Ltd., manufacturers of Crown "A" cigarettes, has taken up sponsorship of a fashion show that will appear in major cities from Vancouver to Montreal.

Anti-smoking groups say that the companies are focusing on women because they are getting smoking at a much slower rate than men. Said Non-Smokers' Rights Association staff counsel David Swanson: "The tobacco companies know that women will be the next to start quitting." But for his part, Benson's spokesman Peter Buss declared: "We do not want more young ladies to smoke, but if they are smokers they might try our brand."

Other recent cigarette promotion schemes include 50-cent discounts on packages of Benson & Hedges' new slanted-down cigarettes and the Black City Tobacco Co.'s offer of 36 Month 7 cigarettes for the price of 30. But spokesmen for the anti-smoking groups say that such campaigns reflect desperation on the part of the tobacco industry. Last month the federal government successfully persuaded Imperial Tobacco Ltd. of Montreal to stop advertising its products at the Canada's Wonderland amusement park near Toronto, and the industry as a whole is fighting pressure to create much tighter advertising restrictions. Said Buss: "It is a dying industry, put instead. Now we are hoping that the younger generation learns what their parents already know: that life is a lot sweeter without the weed."

—JUNE HIGGINS in Toronto

Heating up a campaign

The advertising message was obvious. Under the heading "Gas heat makes me nervous. Here's why," the Home Energy Group, a coalition of 33 Ontario fuel oil dealers, said that carbon monoxide—"the Silent Killer," in the words of the ad—accounts for the deaths of 200 Canadians a year. Citing statistics from the Canada Safety Council, the ad—placed in more than a dozen Ontario daily newspapers last last month—added that every year "more than 1,500 others are exposed to levels so dangerous that medical attention is required." The message then urged homeowners to switch to "more economical, safe oil heat" that within 30 hours of placing the ad, the energy group was staff feeling the heat after several organizations, including the Canadian Gas Association and the Canada Safety Council itself, labelled the ad alarming—and misleading. Said Robert Fluckert, national services director for the council: "It used our statistics entirely out of context."

According to Fluckert, the council figures were an estimate of total carbon monoxide deaths based on Statistics Canada information—and did not present specific sources of carbon monoxide. In fact, Jim White, a senior researcher with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. (CMHC), says that most carbon monoxide deaths occur in automobiles. He added that as few as 20 to 25 deaths a year are attributed to poisoning in the home, which results not only from natural gas furnaces—used in 2.8 million of 8.6 million Canadian households—but also from oil furnaces and blocked fireplace chimneys. Declared Fluckert: "There is danger of carbon monoxide from any fuel-burning appliance if it is not properly installed and used."

Still, energy group executive director Kevin Pullbrook insists that carbon monoxide occurs much more frequently with gas heating than with oil furnaces. He has, he argued, that his group was merely publicizing a potential danger to homeowners because carbon monoxide is colorless and odorless. Still, the safety council has demanded that the energy group issue a retraction, and Pullbrook told Macdonald's that he intends to comply. Added the council's White: "This was not carefully thought-out advertising."

—SILVIA JOFFREY STREET in Toronto

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Singing for freedom

Krista Stone has attended all three of the concerts that the Australian rock group Air Supply has performed in Toronto. But when the band appeared at the city's O'Keefe Centre on Dec. 28, the 19-year-old Scarborough high school student was not there as an adoring fan. Instead, she leaved a chilly autumn wind to join a dozen picketers under the theatre's glittering marquee. Carrying a "boycott apartheid" placard and condemning the band's past appearances in South Africa, her protest coincided with the release of a pop song that shares her concerns. *Sun City*, recorded by an all-star lineup of more than 50 rock musicians, including Bruce Springsteen, Bang Starr, Pat Benatar and Hall & Oates, urges artists not to perform in South Africa. Said guitarist Steven Van Zandt, who wrote the protest song and organized the recording: "We want to send a positive signal of support to South African blacks."

The musicians call to boycott the white-ruled state is taking place as Western nations are considering the



Van Zandt: expensive moral choices

effectiveness of sanctions. Although the United Nations imposed a cultural boycott of South Africa in 1986, the Pretoria government shrewdly maneuvered around that blockade. In 1981 it created a lucrative \$90-million resort known as Sun City and continued to attract popular entertainers from around the world. Sun City is located in Bophuthatswana, a "homeland" set up by the Pretoria government as an independent state, where there is no official racial segregation.

Performers including Frank Sinatra, lined to Sun City by tens of more than \$1 million each, defied the resort as a multiracial oasis in the desert of apartheid. But some of South Africa's 19 homelands is recognized by any other country, and visitors pretend as high as \$25 monthly ensure that most audiences at Sun City are exclusively white. Other entertainers prefer to ignore the problem altogether, arguing that politics and entertainment do not mix. Said pop singer Linda Ronstadt, after her 1983 visit to Sun City: "The last place for a boycott is in the arts. I don't want to be told I can't go somewhere." But Laraine Bennett of the Canadian band The Parachute Club declared: "It's absolute bunk that musicians shouldn't be involved in political issues in politics."

Indeed, Sun City is the most explicitly political stand taken by musicians since the antiwar songs of the 1960s. Van Zandt, known as Little Steven, wrote it after he visited South Africa last spring. His chorus makes the simple declaration, "I won't gonna play Sun City." But other lyrics are more inflammatory and extreme. U.S. foreign policy in South Africa, A Sun City album featuring the single and individual contributions by other artists was released last week, and a video is imminent. The profits from all these projects will go to The Africa Fund, a New York-based anti-apartheid organization. Said Van Zandt, who received a 10-minute last week for his efforts: "Musicians are realizing they have a voice they didn't know they had."

Activists say the US register, or "blacklist," of entertainers who have performed in South Africa is shrinking as more artists pledge not to return until the system has been reformed. Indeed, a spokesman for Air Supply stated before its recent Toronto concert that it would like to join such entertainers as singer Tina Turner and jazz pianist Chick Corea and have its name removed. Whether their actions are influenced by pickets or protest songs, the diverse issues of South Africa is forcing entertainers to make hard-and-expensive moral choices

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Tunes for the downtrodden

son Mitchell's last album, *Wild Things Run Free*, reflected the maturity of a woman who had changed among her romantic demons. Now, *Do It Do It*, her first release in three years, reveals the artist's growth into a more confident and more political songwriter. The 10 new songs, which tackle such subjects as corporate greed, African famine and right-wing evangelism, may alienate her insouciant fans. But with its clever lyrics and infectious pop sensibility, the album includes some of Mitchell's most endearing work in years. On the playfully sympathetic track she dedicates the "prime-time crime" of "big city sinners," which in *Free* actor Robert De Niro's words is "a little bit of everything," she sings of the "big city sinners" who want of "free communism." Still, Mitchell's new seriousness occasionally dulls her artistry. *Allegiance* suffers from overkill with such songs as "The Revolution and the Revolution," the album's most pointed track at the moment. *Do It Do It* is a thoughtful and powerful collection. It proves that Mitchell is a compelling artist even when she shifts her focus so far from her roots.

As Angelo singer Tony Watts has always viewed his boogie denizens of the night with a charming romanticism. But with *Roommate* Watts's devilish characters have taken on gritty, three-dimensional life. On "Johnny Polka," a raucous dance and ragtime tune, he gives us his vivid portrait of a wildly eccentric family. And the tickling, amiable piece "In Tokyo But They're Slow" is well suited to the twinkling imagination of the song's narrative. But Watts is most concerned when he sticks to shorter dance and love songs, such as "I'm a Fool." On several songs he uses remarkably persuasive instruments to create a kind of brobe's orchestra. His gift for idioms has always been impressive, but now, with a more humane and imaginative touch, he has found the soul of his down-trodden.

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A new beginning for Canadian design

The elegant Swenson lounge chair designed by Thomas Lund in 1970 and Marcel Layercraft's 1861 shing helmet appear to have little in common. But both were designed by Canadians, and both are installed in the pantheon of industrial design, the design collection of New York's Museum of Modern Art. There are other Canadian-designed products that cut sharply high profiles, including the sleek Centopaga telephone by Bell Northern Research Ltd. and the Base office system designed by Montrealer Douglas Hall. (These tables, chairs and desks are visible to millions of viewers on moon nights in the set of ABC-TV's Washington newswoman.) But Canadian manufacturers who pay close attention to design are still rare.

Saul Jacques Gird, director of Carleton University's School of Industrial Design in Ottawa: "I have a friend in Sweden who is proud to own a Centopaga telephone. But what Sweden is in right mind would buy Canadian residential furniture?" That concern was once confined mostly to a cultured few but it recently emerged in the mainstream report at the Macdonald royal commission on the economy which asked, "As a country with an even better forest endowment than Sweden, why are we importing Swedish furniture?" The report noted that good design has opened world markets for Scandinavian products and added that "Canadians as consumers should demand high quality and creative innovation in goods produced in this country." It cited a 1983 assessment by the European Management Forum that ranked Canada 26th out of 28 industrialized countries in styling and warned that the failure of Canadian manufacturers to promote good design jeopardized the country's development.

A good indication of what Canadian manufacturers might find if they began searching for good design became evident early this month at VITRU '85,

an exhibition of new furniture at Toronto's Queen's Quay Terminal intended as an annual event. VITRU is Canada's first competition and exhibition devoted exclusively to Canadian furniture design and it has broken new ground in exposing the depth and diversity of local talent. Saul Esther Shyman, a Toronto interior design consultant and partner in the commis-

sion which is sponsoring the show. "There has never been a milieu for bringing together the various Canadian design disciplines. Before, people worked alone. Until our submissions arrived, nobody knew what designers were doing across the country."

The 58 items on display represent a profusion of styles that defy categorization. A tall-backed, wooden dining chair by Vancouverite Frances Lemieux reinterprets the turn-of-the-century Art Nouveau look of Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The table lamp by Montrealer Jean Rancourt is an assembly of scavenged objects in the economic manner of 1930s Bauhaus and Scandinavian Henri Nakamura's vibrantly colored coffee table is a 1960s Op Art canvas transcribed into three dimensions. The designers' backgrounds are equally diverse. Lemieux is a cabinet-maker little known outside of British Columbia, and Rancourt is a painter. Indeed, Nakamura, a former director of the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers, is one of the few experienced product designers represented.

A few people very close to the VITRU project, some of which have already attracted the attention of manufacturers. Koen de Winter, a show juror and partner in Montreal-based Dufresne Inc., one of Canada's largest distributors of housewares, is considering manufacturing one of the show's lamps, although he will not reveal which one. And Michael Lantz, whose Drester and Concept furniture is sold at Loeb's, Sears and The Bay, plans to commission fabric designs from one exhibitor. But its sponsors say that VITRU is not intended as a commercial vehicle but rather as a showcase for unknown and overlooked designers.

A similar exhibit soon to open at Toronto's Art Gallery at Harbourfront, called Seduced and Abandoned, exhibits that contemporary design has suffered several false starts in Canada. Although curator Virginia



Lease Cammy table; Leonard chair: challenging home-based manufacturers



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Wright has assembled several fine examples of early modern furniture manufactured by Canadian firms, she concluded that "Canadians have never openly embraced modern design." She added, "A small number of original designs have found their way to the mass market only to be abandoned by an indifferent public."

For his part, veteran architect and designer Geoff Huxton of Bloomfield, Ont., offered another explanation. He declared: "The Canadian public is not conservative. The problem is the mass merchandisers. Good design adds to the cost of an article, and they refuse to pay for it." To help correct that situation the Blackheath community recommended the establishment of a federally funded industrial design council to subsidize industrial design. But the idea is not new. The government established a similar agency in 1961, the National Design Branch, which opened two galleries to showcase industrial design. But according to Anthony Parsons, a design expert with the federal department of regional and industrial expansion, they were closed two years later "because the government felt it was just talking to the converted." Added Parsons: "The government is spending little to promote design now, when the need is greatest." Indeed, Skjapanen said that because the Canada Council does not recognize industrial design, "we are losing our talents."

Other experts say that mass support will not encourage good design. Philip Weiss, who directed the National Design Branch during the 1960s, said that Canada's branch-plant economy will always prevent innovation, citing the auto industry as an example. Thomas Callaghan, 66, now vice-president of Toronto's Barrymore Furniture Co. Ltd., whose traditional furniture graces Canadian enclaves around the world, declared: "We avoid novelty because there is no market for it, almost by definition. And I don't think there is a Canadian style, other than the traditional Quebec pine furniture."

But one highly successfully Canadian avant-garde designer, De Winter, is more positive. He declared: "Canadian style will always be diversified because that is our national character. But each time there is repeated people will say, 'This doesn't look Swiss or Italian.' Eventually, the Canadian products will develop a common denominator and we will be able to tell the world, 'Look, this is what Canadian design is all about.' " But before that happens, it is clear that Canadian manufacturers will have to take a more active interest in talent at home.

—DAVID LARSEN in Toronto

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Angling for profitability

The 24 silver baby Coho salmon, destined for the lunch tables at Vancouver's fashionable Jean Proulx's restaurant, shimmered on a bed of ice. At 18 cm, head chef Bernard Casavant stood in his kitchen, bent over the nine-ounce fish in the Styrofoam box and said, "They are so fresh they look as though they are still swimming." Only five hours before, the salmon had been swimming—in floating pens owned by one of three salmon farmers who supply fish to Vancouver's Albion Fisheries Ltd., from which Casavant orders salmon at least three times a week. Indeed, there are now about 26 aquaculture farms which farm an estimated 300 tons of salmon annually on the east and west coasts of Canada. And the fish is becoming steadily more popular—among chefs and consumers alike. Declared Casavant: "When I serve them, I always run out."

Salmon is not the only salt-water fish raised commercially in the Atlantic provinces. 965 tons of blue mussel worth more than \$1 million were



Norwest: 'overwhelming' potential

farmed in 1984, compared to 36 tons in 1979 that brought in \$39,000. As well, experts say that in Prince Edward Island, new lobster farming technology may increase the \$1.57 per lb lobster fishery by at least 15 per cent. Still, the greatest growth has been in salmon aquaculture. In British Columbia alone, the number of farms is expected to expand to 125 in 1988—from a mere 16 in 1984. This year in Atlantic Canada, 17 salmon farmers will produce an estimated 275 tons, or almost \$3 million worth of the fish, compared to only 66 tons worth \$80,000 in 1979. Declared John Anderson, founding president of the St. Andrews, N.B.-based Aquaculture Association of Canada: "In five years we could have 5,000 tons. Salmon is the Cinderella industry."

Canada's newfound enthusiasm for salmon farming is based on the phenomenal success enjoyed by Norway since the early 1970s. There, Norwegian fishermen and farmers began full-scale development of commercial aquaculture because of a government program designed to encourage more employment opportunities on the country's remote coastline. Since then, Norway has become the world's leading exporter of farmed salmon. By 1979 the country's 221 aquaculture units were producing 4,400 tons of salmon annually. This year Norway's 508 fish farms will put about 30,000 tons of salmon—worth more than \$280 million—into the world market. About 75 per cent of that is flown to European centres and served in fine restaurants the same day it is harvested.

Indeed, the Norwegians say that they are eyeing the North American salmon market—last year Norway exported 4,732 tons of salmon to the United States—and would be making greater inroads were it not for transportation difficulties. Explained Ole Prier Ulmestad, a spokesman for Norwegian seafood company Selskabet Frossas AS: "One problem we have now is our freight capacity. All our airlines and cruise ships are booked to capacity." As a result, Anderson, for one, warns that now is the time for Canadian fish farmers to move—quickly. Said Anderson: "We have a window of two, maybe three, years to make our presence felt. After that we'll be playing catch-up."

Still, Canadian aquaculturists face some daunting problems. Few of them have yet to turn a profit, and one reason is the overwhelming start-up costs. It costs at least \$400,000 for a property lease, pens, special equipment such as automated feeding machines and brood stock for the operation. Wood Bay Salmon Farms Ltd., 50 km northwest of Vancouver on the Pacific coast, began production last July on Malaguena

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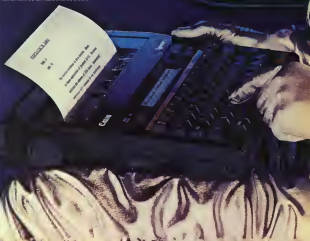
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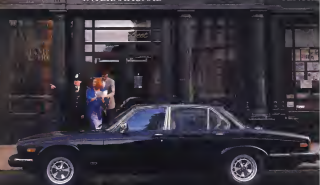
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Strait. The company paid \$86,600 for four fish pens made of heavy nylon netting attached to undrained steel frames which sit on Fiberglas pontoons 50 yards offshore. And this year's stock of 130,000 smolts—young salmon—cost \$40,000. Co-owner Clark Hamilton says that by 1987 he and his Norwegian partner will have spent at least \$2 million developing the site. But he says that with salmon selling for \$4 to \$5 a pound, he hopes to harvest 330 tons of salmon in two years time—a stock of about \$300 million. Added Hamilton: "The potential is overwhelming."

Meanwhile, Hamilton and other salmon farmers have to deal with natural predators such as sea lions, otters and herons, which can drastically reduce fish stocks if they invade the pens. Brad Hope of Vancouver-based Pacific Aqua Foods Ltd., a publicly traded company on the Vancouver Stock Exchange whose shares have shot up to \$5.50 from \$2.39 last April, says, "When I am not at night chasing otters or holding things down in the wind, I've got time to sit back and just worry." As well, the crowded pens—containing as many as 6,000 fish—make the stock particularly susceptible to potentially deadly ailments such as vibriosis, a bacterial disease which causes septic and its damage. Said Hamilton: "You have to keep on-on contact with your fish to make sure they are healthy." Added Roy Driznau, aquaculture co-ordinator for the Scotia-Fundy region of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans: "People tend to gloss over the problems. We are trying to catch up in the sector in a couple of decades to what aquaculture has been going through for 4,000 years."

In fact, some companies are now developing new technology in speed up the process. After a successful research program sponsored at Advanced Lobster Technology Inc. in Victoria, P.E.I., have perfected a means of successfully farming lobster—once thought impossible because of the crustacean's well-developed cannibalistic instinct. Grown in 17-foot-high cylindrical tanks, the 4500 lobsters mature in 30 months in individual compartments on specially designed trays, compared to up to nine years in the ocean. One reason: a special high-protein feed that contains crab waste and green algae. And the threat of vibriosis—a deadly bacterial disease which attacks the lobster's blood—is lessened by special perfumes which ensure that the crustaceans grow in pure salt water. The process can also be used to increase the weight of and lobster's carapace destined for commercial lobster 78 per cent of the commercial lobster



P.E.I. lobster experiments successful

catch—to grow to 1 1/2 lb. the acceptable weight for most expensive market lobsters. Experts estimate that that alone can increase the lobster fishery's profits by some \$10 million a year.

The potential profitability of aquaculture has already attracted government interest. The P.E.I. Development Agency has approved a \$1.55-million loan to start Canada's department of fisheries and oceans is helping salmon farmers by developing and supplying brood stock eggs from fish stock that has demonstrated a potential for fast growth and resistance to disease. And in British Columbia, where the many protected islets are ideal for salmon farming, the government has since last April offered tax credits to investors and guaranteed low-interest loans to fish farmers. Said B.C. Agriculture Minister Harvey Schmalzer: "We need to reduce the early risk of moving into the industry so more individuals can do it." Indeed, late last month the federal and British Columbia governments agreed to an incentive program that will provide interest-free loans to the industry. Clearly, such assistance may yet make the new wave of aquaculture profitable.

—JANE BARAK in Vancouver with DANIEL LUCIFER in Nanaimo, BARBARA MACANDREW in Charlottetown and CHERIE ROSS in Halifax

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FILMS

A nation of sleepwalkers

WHEN FATHER WAS AWAY
ON BUSINESS

Directed by Srećko Karantsev

When *Father Was Away on Business*, the Yugoslavian film that won the top prize at the 1985 Cannes film festival, is sweet and rather sentimental. The narrative is a six-year-old boy, Misha Malice (Miroslav Barotić), who believes his father has gone away on some mysterious business. In reality, Misha Malice (Miroslav Barotić) has incurred the displeasure of the Communist Party, which, in the early 1950s in Yugoslavia, was almost tantamount to treason. For a slipshod remark he makes to his mother, Anka (Mira Furlan), who inadvertently betrays him, Misha is sent to a work camp. Misha and his brother, Željko (Marko Nakić), are children of the second because it is their uncle, Mirko (Davor Džurman), a slushy party official, who has stood by and allowed their father to suffer his fate, had relations develop in the family. Their mother, Srećka (Miroslava Karantsević), latches out in fury at her brother for his complicity.

All these events are seen through Misha's innocent eyes. But when the film's perspective shifts to that of the adults, the boy's point of view does not work. Still, when *Father Was Away on Business*, the boy's point of view does not work. Still, when *Father Was Away on Business*, the boy's point of view does not work. Still, when *Father Was Away on Business*, the boy's point of view does not work.

Aside from the father's banishment, when *Father Was Away on Business* is largely unconvincing. The mother works hard as a seamstress to support the family and eventually they join Misha in a backpacker village while he completes his term in the work camp. Misha finally proved himself a worthy party member, he is exonerated, and the family returns to its original home.

But the telling and endearing details of family life keep the film greatly provocative and always interesting. When the philandering Misha buys two bicycles on the black market—one for his mother and another for his wife—it is a touching moment. And when the mother and father fight furiously over his infidelity, the battle reaches itself with the entire family crowded onto a

small bed singing along to an accordion. Misha falls in love with a little girl, Nataša (Jelena Govec), and the both they take together in one of the most innocently sensual scenes ever put on film. Among all the troubling and often painful emotions that the characters experience, there is a lightness of touch that lessens their situation.

Director Srećko Karantsev tells his tale in a straightforward style. But at times the material, especially the scenes involving Misha's sleepwalking, demands a more magical approach. And his film becomes too tenderhearted by its repeated use of *The Anniversary*. While on the sound track gives the story an unnecessary pathos.

But Karantsev has drawn wonderful performances from his cast. Davor Džurman is especially delightful—a child actor who is adorable without ever being cloying. As his supposed father, Miroslav Barotić strikes exactly the right balance between amorous boister and caring father. Karantsev plays the mother as a woman whose impatience with her strapping husband is tempered by love, if not complete understanding. Karantsev obviously can't deeply about his characters, but when *Father Was Away on Business* is charming enough without him having to play it close.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE



D.E. Barotić (bottom right) wears



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BOOKS

Eloquence under the gun

ROBERT CAPA PHOTOGRAPHS

Edited by Cornelia Capa
by Richard Whelan
(Random House, 242 pages, \$28.95)

ROBERT CAPA, A BIOGRAPHY

By Richard Whelan
(Random House, 342 pages, \$28.95)

In December, 1938, Britain's prominent weekly *Pictorial Post* splashed a photograph of the dapper handsome Robert Capa across its cover. The caption below read, "The greatest war photographer in the world." The 35-year-old Hungarian expatriate had earned that accolade by setting new standards for immediacy and compassion in the coverage of war, first in Spain and later across Europe, Israel and the Far East. The 383 black-and-white studies in Robert Capa Photographs, edited by Richard Whelan and Capa's younger brother, Cornell, prove that he was an eloquent witness to his turbulent times. Capa, who died in 1954 at 40, was also a colorful character whose life became as well publi-



Capa: an adventurer who enjoyed luxury

cized as his photographs. In his absorbing new book, Robert Capa: A Biography, Whelan portrays him as a daring adventurer with a taste for luxury and as a dedicated professional who was both attracted to and repelled by the upheaval of war.

As Whelan makes clear in his exhaustively researched, straightforward account, Capa's abiding sympathy for the victims of war and political oppression sprang directly from his own experience. Born Endre Friedmann, the paraplegic son of Jewish diamond-merchants, he was expelled from Hungary at the age of 17 for his peripheral involvement in the outlawed Communist party. Impoverished and homeless, Capa quickly learned to live by his wits, first in Berlin and then in Paris after the Nazis came to power in 1933. He graduated to photography at a time when photojournalism was flourishing in such publications as *Life*, *Pictorial Post* and *France's Vu*.

Jews were scarce during the Depression, but the resourceful Capa gained a foothold in Paris by selling his early work under the assumed name of Robert Capa, who he claimed was a prominent American photographer. The name stuck, and soon Capa's success was more than an illusion. He gained international acclaim with his brilliant images of the Spanish Civil War,



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which became emblems of resistance
in the worldwide struggle against fasc-
ism. His 1939 portrait of a wide-eyed
girl curled up on rocks in a refugee
transit centre is a classic image of
humanitarianism. As his friend John
Stuenkel observed, "He could show
the horror of a whole people in the
face of a child." Capa's hatred of so-
cialism made him passionately
partisan, but as the crisis, handsomely
displayed reproductions in the album
make clear, his best images rise above
propaganda and reportage. His dra-
matic shots of U.S. soldiers returning
ashore in Normandy on D-Day—taken
for *Life*'s magazine at considerable per-
sonal risk—are stirring testimonies
to the heroism of combat.

In his personal life Capa cut a de-
bonair figure, prowling in luxury hotels,
swindling away his earnings and in-
dulging in affairs with a series of
charismatic women, the most famous of
whom was actress Ingrid Bergman.
His warmth and charm made him well
loved by a wide circle of friends.
His playful 1940 portrait of Pablo
Picasso holding a parrot above his
companion, Françoise Gilot, reveals
the witty, intimate side of Capa's un-
settling. But Whelan also reveals a
darker side to the dazzling facade.
Capa was irresponsible with money
and unable to commit himself to any-



Capa's image of the liberation of Paris in 1944: new standards for compassion

thing apart from his work. He had
only one serious romantic relationship,
with the German photographer Gerda
Taro. As novelist and friend Irwin
Ullman wrote in 1946, "His is a career of
fight, flight from the dreadful evi-
dence of his own cameras."

Capa's career ended where it had be-
gan: on the battlefield. On May 25,
1954, while attempting to get closer to
the French and Communist Vietminh

forces fighting near Hanoi, he was
blown up by a mine. He left behind a
remarkable record of the pivotal
events of his era, but his genius lay in
the human focus that he brought to his
often overwhelming subject matter.
Whelan's biography and the collection
of Capa's photography confirm the en-
during appeal of his vision.

—GILMAN MACKEY

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Secrets of a small town

WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE
By Robertson Davies
(Macmillan of Canada,
426 pages, \$22.95)

Robertson Davies's *What's Bred in the Bone* is an intricate spiritual drama that chronicles the making of a novel. Readers of Davies's *The Rebel Angels* will recall Francis Cornish, an art collector whose death is the beginning of the novel's intrigue. In the opening pages of *What's Bred in the Bone*, Cornish is back as the subject of a biography that a friend is having trouble writing. Cornish's two preceding spirits, the sentimental angel of biography, Lessee Radcliffe, and Cornish's artistic conscience and taskmaster, Dithen Malmus, swoop down to tell his story. Their tale moves between the inner and outer life of Cornish, who is also a painter and amateur spy, as he discovers his destiny and the secret life of a small town.

Harrogate, Ont., the setting of the first half of the novel, is one of Davies's happiest creations. As the grandson of an Ottawa Valley teacher-baron, Francis grows up occupying "the finest house in a small Canadian



Davies: spirit, spike and subterfuge

town about which a part of the community harbors the darkest mythical suspicion." The local rich boy is also the fighting hero of Celtic myth, named for himself with a mysterious conception, a double birth and a succession of guardians who "grind, shape and refine" his spirit. Blairlogie is no Rider, while it harbors such benevolent souls as Zedek Hayle, the undertaker's assistant who introduces Francis to the science of art, it is also full of bullies and gossip.

Like his home town, young Francis's psyche is an etheric and spiritual battleground. French and Scottish on his mother's side, English on his father's, with a telling dash of Celtic shamanism. By parental secret Francis is raised as an Anglican, but his aunt often tries to drown "boisterous" Catholicism. Roundly out his moral and artistic education in the "barbaric region" Zedek and the family's volatile Presbyterian cook, who practices a democracy of fanaticism. "We move here to stick together and do the best we can in our fallen state."

In Francis's story, patterns closely repeat themselves and shadow hints for fullness. Never loved by his mother, Francis seeks a female who will enter him into the world of imagination. At the same time, he learns his craft by sketching Zedek's deceased clients, seeing through mere flesh with spiritual eyes. Zedek prepares the way for the native Francis's most powerful teacher, the skilled painter, Tattered Saraceni. Treading the fine line between creative and fraud, Saraceni guides Francis through a European nest of spies, secrets and forgery in the era of the Second World War.

With Saraceni's magnetism comes perfectly close to polemic. His darts are aimed at those who paint—or write—only what they can see, abandoning the open text of myth for stunted, subjective expression. Saraceni offers Francis the chance of staying in Europe under his tutelage as returning to a country of "Trojan art" to "plant winter lakes and wind-blown pine trees." In finding his own voice on Saraceni's terms, Francis paints himself into a corner with a single masterpiece that has not been born.

Fortunately for the novel, Francis's dead end is balanced by Davies's magical energy and delight in alchemy. Sparkling and erudite, he discusses Renaissance iconography and the legacy of 19th-century paintings with wit and assurance. Davies has fallen short of producing a book that encompasses all the world but he has found the soul of his native land, holding it with radiant, symbolic imagination.

—HEATHER DENTON

A dark tale of death

CARDIAC ARREST: A TRUE ACCOUNT OF STOLEN LIVES
By Sarah Spinks
(Doubleday, 390 pages, \$24.95)

When nurse Susan Nelles was incarcerated of murder charges in the deaths of four babies at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, her lawyer, Austin Cooper, declared that "the system worked." But as Sarah Spinks notes in *Cardiac Arrest: A True Account of Stolen Lives*, events since Nelles's discharge at a preliminary hearing in May, 1982, make it impossible to sustain that optimism. The doctor's nurse is still trying to get compensation for her psychological suffering, having recently accepted \$200,000 from the Ontario government to cover only legal costs. Meanwhile, it remains a mystery why 36 babies died in a terrifying sequence that plagued the world-renowned hospital between June, 1980, and March, 1981. With the case unsolved, the parents have received few and often contradictory explanations about how their babies died. Obscure Spinks. "They have pressed for answers when others might have chosen to bury their pain. They live in the uneasy territory of the unknown."

Clearly, Spinks, the chief researcher for CBC's *The Newsworld* journal to produce more than a simple review of the case. But so one is likely to find *Cardiac Arrest* any more illuminating than the abundant media coverage and numerous inquiries of the past four years. The book fails to do justice to the parents' dreams and frustrated efforts to find out the truth. And although *Cardiac Arrest* is dedicated to the parents, it provides little information about how their lives have been dramatically altered.

Still, Spinks is adept at retracing the chilling pattern of the 36 deaths that occurred on the hospital's cardiac ward—most of them during the eight shifts of the nursing team led by Sylvia Traynor. The babies died between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m., a period that Traynor called "the witching hours." Writes Spinks: "There would be a frantic call for help—perhaps a baby going into cardiac arrest, writhing his back, gasping for air, turning blue."

The deaths stopped after Nelles's arrest in March, 1981, but they forever changed the lives of people connected with the case. Spinks says that the nurses suffered most after the deaths—especially during a 191 day, \$18-million public inquiry under Mr. Justice Sweeney. Grange which ended last December. It concluded that at least eight babies had died as a result of lethal doses of the



Nelles, Cooper: abortion's suffering

heart drug digoxin but was equally prevented from naming suspects. Although Spinks criticized the Grange inquiry's tendency to shift suspicion to Traynor, her own account has the same effect. While discussing one of the deaths, Spinks declares, "For every death, Sylvia Traynor herself was there."

Like Grange, Spinks makes a plausible case that the deaths were deliberately caused. But she is less lucid about why the police investigation was finally unsuccessful, contending that there was a "failure of investigation" on the part of the nurses, the legalist and the police. Given the ethical and scientific complexities of the case, that explanation is far too vague—and overconfident. The author is equally simplistic when dealing with the nurses, suggesting Nelles's arrest was prompted by the police's characterisation of Susan Spinks. "If she had been a man, her apparent exposure and secret life would have been more readily accepted." Worse is her condescending assertion that the Grange inquiry "wakened the nurses from a particularly feminine kind of slumber." Typically, Spinks provides no support for that statement. From the title to the end, *Cardiac Arrest* is neither persuasive nor satisfying. It is an unfortunate lie down.

—SHEFFY SHAFER

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nary may be forced to remove four steam-driven destroyers from active service next year and use their crews to man ships with displaced warships. Three of these shakedown warships, are in the middle of a \$11-million overhaul to be completed in 1987. And while that refitting is under way some of the crew members of the laid-up ships hope to be training on the new equipment which will be onboard the frigates now under construction in Saint John.

Still, that refit may not solve the navy's manpower shortage. Indeed, some critics say that the navy has no ship-trained engineers that it may be forced to reduce the operations of al-



Aged destroyer manpower shortages

ready thirty manned ships. Said Lynch: "We can send a ship to sea with an inadequate crew, but in operational terms she is crippled."

For their part, senior officers at Maritime Command said last month that there were no plans to decommission any active ships during the next two years, and added that the destroyers will be kept in service for at least four years after their retrofit. Still, in early November, Associate Defence Minister Harvie Andre confirmed that some ships will indeed be taken out of service in 1988. Said Andre: "Some of the older class ships will be out of service in a sense that they will not go to sea. They will be retained to the extent needed when a ship is at dock." Added Lynch: "Call it mothballing, scrapping, preserving or decommissioning. The bottom line is that four ships will be nothing but paper pieces."

—CHUCK WOOD in Halifax

THE ARTS

The battle over the cultural border

For Canada's cultural community it was a week of shock and bewilderment. With the disclosure of secret government documents in Modern's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark suggested in the Commons that the government intends to put cultural industries on the bargaining table in upcoming trade talks with the United States. Under attack in the House, Clark added a surprising twist to the controversy, saying that the talks could be used to remove a "barrier to Canadian creativity" that prevents authors and film-makers from penetrating the American market. The statement left publishers and film producers baffled, because free trade already exists for their products. But because U.S. interests control both industries, most of the traffic is one-way. American exports dominate Canadian culture. Said Toronto film producer Stephen Bach: "With movies the problem is not so much getting access to American screens as getting access to Canadian screens."

Although Clark promised to consult with artists before the talks, the cultural community responded with outright hostility. Brian Anthony, national president of the Canadian Conference of the Arts, suggested that concerned citizens demand the resignation of Canada's ambassador to Washington, Allan Gotlieb, who in a letter whose contents Maclean's disclosed last week, urged Ottawa to reconsider its publishing policy. Most film-makers and publishers agree that the health of both industries may hinge on the test case of Prentice-Hall, Canada. Gulf + Western Industries, the American conglomerate that bought Prentice-Hall's New York-based parent company last year, needs Government Canada's approval to keep the subsidiary. That allowing acquisition would violate a cabinet policy designed to increase domestic control in Canadian publishing. Recently, Ottawa has come under strong pressure to abandon the policy. Gulf + Western has threatened to shut down Prentice-Hall Canada rather than give control to Canadian interests. Said one department of communications official: "Gulf + Western is very aggressive and powerful. They are saying, 'We aren't going to let Canada push us around.'"

Gulf + Western's extensive Canadian holdings in both publishing and film means that the case is more than symbolic. The conglomerate owns

Paramount Pictures Corp., a major Hollywood studio distributing films in Canada, and a string of Canadian movie theatres, including the Phoenix Playhouse chain, which controls more than 25 per cent of Canadian screens. As well, it owns four U.S. publishers with Canadian subsidiaries. If allowed to keep Prentice-Hall Canada, Gulf + Western will command a \$50-million



Clark open hostility from artists

publishing empire in Canada.

With more than 50 per cent of Canada's film and publishing markets under U.S. control, Canadian-based companies in both industries are fighting for the right to distribute American products. In film, independence, Canadian distributors could not survive without handling foreign imports because Canadian movies account for only two per cent of box office revenues. But independent Canada is now considering applications from four U.S. movie and video distributors to move into the Ca-

nadian market, including one from Hollywood's Walt Disney Productions. Said Daniel Winesap, president of the Toronto-based Norstar Releasing Inc.: "U.S. studios regard Canada as part of their domestic market. If Disney gets approved, it will set a major precedent as to whether we can ever again be considered our own industry."

Book publishers have expressed similar concern. Many of them are revenues earned from foreign titles to finance the publication of Canadian authors. Two Canadian companies, General Publishing and Paperbacks, derive a large share of their income from distributing American titles published by Simon & Schuster, a U.S. company which Gulf + Western owns. If the conglomerate is allowed to keep the Prentice-Hall subsidiary, it could use it to distribute Simon & Schuster titles, seriously crippling General Publishing and Paperbacks.

Malcolm Lester, president of the Association of Canadian Publishers, feels Ottawa has a pivotal opportunity to strengthen the industry. "Independently," said Lester, "the Conservatives have been the party of cultural nationalism. If Mulroney backs down, he will lose a lot of political standing." But Wallace Matheson, president of Prentice-Hall Canada, doubts the publishing policy, established last July, is being applied retroactively to the Gulf + Western takeover of last December. Said Matheson: "We thought we were getting a fair hearing and all of a sudden the rules change."

While many Canadians are alarmed because their culture is threatened, Gulf + Western has its own identity to protect. With powerful lobbies in both Washington and Ottawa, the corporation is treating Prentice-Hall as an American matter, although the subsidiary represents only a fraction of its enterprise. A department of communications official reported that the conglomerate considers the case a precedent which could influence other international markets. Said the official: "If Canada refuses then, that will send a message to the rest of the world." Traditionally, the United States has strongly guarded against foreign investment in its cultural industries. But it may take a firm voice to convince Americans that Canada is entitled to its own brand of cultural identity.

—SILVIA D. JENNISON with HELENE MACKENZIE in Ottawa

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Kiri and Elieni: car chases, shootouts and a cascade of fired clichés

FILM

A spy in the lumberyard

TARGET

Directed by Arthur Penn

Chris Lloyd (Matt Dillon) had always thought of his handsome father, Walter (Gene Hackman), as ineffectual and uninteresting. But soon after Target opens, another side of Walter emerges. When the two men fly to Paris to find Chris's mother, Donna (Gayle Henneault), who has disappeared on a European vacation, Chris discovers that his father carries a gun and speaks perfect French. He is perplexed even further when someone on a street tries to shoot Walter. Eventually, the father acknowledges that he was once a spy for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency who changed his name and began his drab life as a lumber salesman after the CIA "discontinued" him. Chris is incredulous, angry—and excited. But that excitement fails to survive Target's anticlerical script, and the movie comes to life only intermittently.

The premise for Target is filled with comic potential. But director Arthur Penn (Donnie and Clyde, Night Moves) soon loses the movie's narrowly witty edge. Lacking the cold proficiency of an action director, he is unable to inject much verve into all the car chases and shootouts that follow the discovery of Donna's kidnapping. The audience knows frustratingly little about

the reasons for her abduction or why several interests, including the CIA, are on Walter's trail.

When it finally becomes clear why Walter's wife has been kidnapped, the movie winds down to an unsatisfying and whispering conclusion. Still, Penn is not entirely at fault. Howard Berk and Don Petersen's screenplay is a cascade of clichés, including one of the oldest—Lise (Victoria Fenderson), the spy who once loved Walter and now offers him her help along with her basal reasonings.

With such dismal material to work with, Hackman walks through the role, owing to life only when he displays the old reflexes of a former spy. Dillon, in his first departure from the role of a sensitive, loquacious teenager, restrains himself to the point of self-effacement. But what is most ironic about Target are the minor characters. Herbert Berghof as an East German spy and Richard Moll as an old associate of Walter's give expert lessons in overacting, leaving ludicrous patterns between their lines.

Clearly, Target was intended as a fast-paced parable about a family in crisis. But the movie's style is tired and lifeless. Once again, Hollywood has produced a sensational idea and laboriously carried it nowhere.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

The passion of a mother's love

KIRI

Directed by Peter Yates

Three years ago former New York Times writer Nicholas Gage published the moving story of his search for his mother's murderer. Kiri, which became an international best seller, focused on a single woman from the tiny village of Lila, in northwestern Greece, whom the Communists shot as a collaborator in 1946 during the Greek Civil War. Kiri, who had masterplotted her children's escape from the country, died with the words "My children" on her lips. This

early apologetic village unfolded. But the two time frames are never dynamically integrated. Indeed, they almost seem to be two separate movies.

When the Communists arrive to "liberate" the village, they are led by Spiro (Ronald Pickup), a man whom Kiri once harbored from the marauders out of kindness. Immediately they begin to commit atrocities. They drive Kiri out of her home and steal her food, and the next watch is horror as they torture then shoot Katina (Linda Hunt), Spiro's cousin. Kiri has to hide her eldest daughter with a

Spanish, does not resemble a northwestern Greek village. Kiri not only misses the time and the place of its setting but the dark spirit of the Greek myth in casting the supporting roles. Director Peter Yates has chosen such resolutely British actors as Pickup and Cotton. Linda Hunt is the first Greek peasant to sound as though she had attended finishing school.

The subject of Gage's book—maternal love—was apparently real. Readers who had experienced that form of affection could not help but be moved, those who had never felt it were moved perhaps even more. But Gage's obsession in the film drains the character of any mystery in response to the world around him. As Gage, Molloway sleepwalks grimly through the role, devoid of any other expression. Only Nellie as Kiri, a warm woman who is prepared to lose her dignity but not her children, brings some of the feelings in the book to the screen. Nellie plays a limiting role with passion, at times allowing the audience to forget the absurdly patriotic bias that Gage has injected for her. Because Gage himself was one of the film's producers, the intentions behind Kiri are obviously well meaning. But the film's mystique makes a mockery of Kiri's memory.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE



Kiri and Nellie: an obsessive search for the explanation

mother's sacrifice and her senseless murder haunted Gage throughout his life. When he became Athens bureau chief for the Times in 1977, Gage found an opportunity to hunt down the man who was ultimately responsible. Unfortunately, the film version deflates the overwhelming power of the book. Although Kiri saves Gage's single-minded purpose, it is a tedious and overwrought anti-Communist polemic.

Screenwriter Steve Teich (Roadside America, who is much more comfortable with Americana, has structured the story as a flashback occurring in Gage's head. While Gage (John Malkovich) reveals old information leading to the self-appointed judge who condemns his mother, the events in Kiri's (Kate Nelligan) small, appar-

ent-hot piece of town to prevent the army from recruiting her. Meanwhile, she and the rest of the women are forced to work in the fields under the harsh sun for hours on end. The Communists stand by and glare, like gophers. When the new comrade, Kiri (Oliver Cotton), attempts to send all the village children to Albania, Kiri arranges for her children's escape. To make an example of her, Kiri orders her execution.

Through omission, Kiri manages to fairly recent Greek history. For the Greek people the civil war remains a source of great contention, and it is difficult to believe that events were as bleak and white as the movie presents them. It is equally hard to believe that the villagers themselves were so docile. And the typography, which is actually

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 Texas, Michael (3)
- 2 The Roadside Inn, Michael (3)
- 3 Lucky, Collins (3)
- 4 Golden Rule, King (4)
- 5 The Bad Kid, King (5)
- 6 H. H. Munsie, Collins (5)
- 7 The Munsie, Collins (5)
- 8 Secret, King (5)
- 9 The Fourth Deadly Sin, Sanders (5)
- 10 What's in the Bone, Davies

Nonfiction

- 1 Warlike from the Desert, Githens (3)
- 2 Company of Adventurers, Newman (3)
- 3 Elvis and Me, Prentiss with Harmon (3)
- 4 Journey, Brown with Nisk (3)
- 5 Dancin' in the Night, McLean (4)
- 6 Yeager, Singer and Jones (4)
- 7 The World of Robert Strauss, Perry (4)
- 8 The World of Robert Strauss (7)
- 9 A Passion for Excellence, Peters and Austin (4)
- 10 A Day in the Life of Canada, Gillis by Collins (4)
- 11 Action back work

Which-hunting the manglers

By Allan Fotheringham

One would think it would be linguists who change the English language, puzzling over new words and new meanings, nuances and new interpretations—mostly old professors in worn tweed suits with dust-draft on the collar and teeth stained from 40 years of sucking on a pipe. One would be wrong. The people who change words are politicians because they command the front pages and the back table and, being of such eminence and respect, are considered arbiters of the way in which we communicate. If you do not believe it, let us remember John Deas, that slinky steel piper of Watergate fame, who placed into the English lexicon the exorcist phrase "in this point in time." It means "now." But every politician worth his tassels on a podium has adopted it, and it infects our lives, like acne and catarrh, never to be eradicated.

Our latest mangler comes with the highest credentials possible: he works out of the office of the President of the United States of America. His name is Larry Spokes, spokesman for the most powerful person on earth. Mr. Reagan, who finds some difficulty with the language unless it is on cue cards, allowed journalists from four Soviet Union news outlets into the Oval Office for an interview—the first time this had happened since John Kennedy sat down with Nikita Khrushchev's reporter-in-law a quarter-century ago. It was an attempt to catch up with Mr. Berthachuk, who had given grant permits by letting the editors of *Time* into his office.

The problem is that Mr. Reagan, let loose without his handlers having a secure burst on his tongue, tends to wander all over the linguistic map. He said his Soviet guests, he wouldn't, put his fearful Star Wars nuclear shield into place until everybody had dismantled all their nuclear missiles—an explanation that sent American reporters, when they saw the transcript, racing to their telephones. Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

ter the apt hit the fax, Spokesman Spokes, as he always does, tried to calm the headlines by explaining everything Spoke Spokes the spokesman the President had spoken with "imprecision." Sensational!

Ben Slinger, a previous flack for a previous President called Nixon, introduced to the language the lovely word "mangels" during Watergate. As in, "The President mangels himself." What it meant was that Nixon had had What "imprecision" means is that Reagan doesn't know what he's talking about and gets things lapsed-wards.



This follows in the great political tradition of using the language for what it does not mean. A "government spokesman" who could not be identified "spoke" a pal close to the President/Prime Minister who will explain what is really going on if you promise to keep his name out of it. For some strange reason, journalists continue to go along with the subterfuge.

The best example in politics are when the truth finally breaks through—because of the language. A former governor of California, Pat Brown (father of Jerry), is remembered best for tarring a California flood situation and announcing to the press, "This is the worst disaster in California since I was elected." Flying Phil Gagliardi, the celebrated minister of highways in Wacky Bennett's British Columbia government who was forever in trouble, cried out in the legislature one day, "If I tell a lie it's only because I think I'm telling the truth." Double.

Politicians know that they are just

one quote away from oblivion. It was after the quick-to-quip Brian Mulroney shouted no reporters that "Canada is a bankrupt" because of the dreadful Liberals—a great signal to go around the world, as John Turner pointed out—that it was announced the PM would be restricting his "serious" encounters with the snakes and would hold more formal press conferences instead. John Diefenbaker, who knew how to play around with the language, once described his colleague Floren MacDonald, whom he did not like, as "the finest woman ever to walk the streets of Kingston."

My business corporate handling of the language was when the collective front-office geeks of the Ford Motor Co. decided to introduce a new car. It would not only be the most innovative vehicle ever designed, it would have the most beautiful wood in the English language on its dashboard. To ensure that, Ford hired the celebrated American poet Marianne Moore to convert a committee of linguists that would select the name. After mulling over the task for close to a year, it confessed that not thousands of Ford dollars, the language experts submitted their short list to the Ford board of directors, which couldn't agree on a choice and, as an alternative, named the car after a family relative, one Edna—a word even uglier than the car it doomed.

Pierre Trudeau finally got the attention of Canadians when he said one day in Quebec, in a small boy who was tossing handfuls of wheat at his back, "You do that one more time and I'm going to look you in the eye." Joe Clark's tenure in politics is known mainly for the funny pseudonyms he employed: "specificity" and "letality" and the like. Mulroney is much more likable when he uses the vernacular of the Bear Cove pulp mill where he grew up than the ostentatious pompousness that too often mars his public statements. He should use the language of a Harry Truman, not that of the senior Paul Martin.

The point is, if you're going to mislead yourself, make sure it's an impression.

We talked and talked...
and never ran out of things to say.



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Only time can make a whisky
this smooth and mellow.
Only you can appreciate it.
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